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VOL. XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900 NO. 46.

PROF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Issues a Call.

MISS LILLIAN CLAYTON JEWETT.

THEY SAY

Mr. John B. Wight will have a etter opinion of the Negr Irish an Dians before he dies.

He never was a republican but was made Commissioner by accident.

The people of this city want a change in the District Commissionership.

When Reyburn and Lee get through with their contest they will no doubt, friday were before be election.

Othello's occupation has gone.

has gone never to return ag

It is the defeated man who makes the kick.

In union there is in auroaen nekin

Defeat in politics is worse to some people than

The Baptist people didn't want Rev. Lee.

They paid him with some coin and he paid Rev. Water Brooks.

Rev Lee said on that occasion "a minister who entered politics should be removed."

Why doesn't Lee resign and save his congregation the trouble of removing him.

It would save the President an embarrassment if Mr. John B. Wight were to resign.

The letter signed a Woman in the Post, in a few days will be ventilated. The Bee will tell the public what it is and where it came from.

It is sometimes best to keep quiet as his faults are not exposed

This alleged woman will no doubt be able to stand the calcium light.

Think well of those who speak well of you.

Recorder Cheatham is a whole soul man.

He may have his faults, but they are not vicious.

There will be a jubalee when John B Wight is removed.

The Bee is the people's choice.

It takes the lead in journalism

It is so if you see it in The Bee.

Look out for a semi-weekly Bee

It will be a daisy and a gem.

THE BEE is the peopies paper.

Do your duty notwithstandiag what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

He is the right man in the right place.

Ivy city went for Chase and Jones.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

All this world is a stage and the people are merely the players.

If you know a thing keep it to yourself.

President McKinley will be the next President.

We often go to those for help we have abused.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

You never see your mistakes until it is too late

SOME WINGLESS BIRDS.

Most Curious of the Lot is Apteryx, a Native of New Zealand.

There exist all grades in the spread of wings between that of the condor, which is four times the length of the body, whereby the bird is able to rise to the height of nearly 25,000 feet, and the little winglets of the auk, which are of no use to it. The penguins have still smaller wings, which are nothing more than short, flattened stumps, without proper feathers and covered with a fine, hair-like down, which might be taken for scales. Another group of birds exists, called appropriately brevipennes, the wings of which are so poorly developed as to be wholly unsuited for flight. Among them are some gigantic birds, and also some that have no visible wings on the outside of their bodies, and may, therefore, be properly called wingless. The ostrich is a member of this group. With its bare, callous head and short bill, its long, featherless neck and its massive body, suported by long, half bare legs, ended in two large toes; its very short wings, formed of soft and flexible feathers, and its plume-shaped tail, it presents a very special appearance among birds. The nandous, the American representatives of the ostrich, have still shorter wings, which have no remigia at all, and terminate in a horny appendage, and they have no tail feathers.

The cassowary and the emeu also resemble the ostrich in many points, but their wings are still more reduced than those of the nandou. They are only slightly distinct, and cannot be seen when the bird holds them close up to its body. In the apteryx, the name of which from the Greek, means without wings, the organs of flight are hardly apparent, and consist simply of a very short stump bearing a thick and hooked nail. The apteryx, which is also called kiwi, a native of New Zealand, is the most singular of living birds. The neck and the body are continuous, and the moderately sized head is furnished with a long beak resembling the ibis. Having long hairs similar to the mustaches of cats at its base, it is different from the bills of all other existing birds in possessing nostrils that open at its upper point. Although the apteryx cannot fly, it runs very fast, despite the shortness of its legs, and can defend itself very effectively against assailants by the aid of its long-nailed and sharp-nailed feet. The tail is absent, like the wings. The very pliant feathers are extremely curious, loose, silky, with jagged barbs, and increase in length as they go back from the neck. The bird is of the size of a fowl, and when in its normal position stands with its body almost vertical and carries the suggestion of a caricature—resembling, we might say, a feathered sack, with only a long-billed head and claws projecting, and one beholding it feels that he is looking at some unfinished creature. It is a nocturnal bird of fierce temper, and has become rare in consequence of the merciless war, that is made upon it. Everything is strange about it, even the single egg it lays, which weighs about a quarter as much as its body. Together with the apteryx, there once lived in New Zealand a bird that reached the height of nearly twelve feet, the dinornis.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

SHE IS A TYPEWRITER.

But Why Not Give the Job to Some One Who Needs It.

Miss Elise Farrel, whose father is worth from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, drew her first pay as a working-girl on Thursday. She grew tired of a life of ease and determined to earn a living. Her father is the Hon. Franklin Farrel, head of the Farrel Foundry and Machine company, of Ansonia, and an owner of several copper mines in the west. She is a graduate of Ogontz. She is also an excellent whip and is often seen driving her big bay horse to a light rubber-tired runabout in the city streets and on country roads.

Recently the place of private secretary to Mr. Farrel became vacant and she applied for it. She was told that it needed a stenographer and typewriter, so she attended a business college in New Haven, mastered shorthand quickly, and got the job. She attends to her business closely, being at her desk at 8 o'clock every morning opening the mail and assorting it, receiving the answers to the letters from dictation, copying them on her typewriter, and sending them out. She declines all invitations of a social nature which interfere with her work and is an excellent secretary.

Miss Elise's determination to be useful is more remarkable because her father is noted for his generosity to his children. His daughter, Miss Florence Adele, was married to George Clarke Bryant, son of Edson T. Bryant, internal revenue collector, of Ansonia, in December, 1898. As wedding presents Mr. Farrel gave a check for $250,000 to his daughter, a check for $150,000 to the bridegroom, and $20,000 in cash, "so that they might have some money for the honeymoon," he said.—New Haven Palladium.

Drunk With Cold.

The usual results of exposure to extreme cold, are loss of energy, both physical and mental, followed by drowsiness and disinclination to move; the mental faculties become torpid and the senses numbed, while the victim is seized with an irresistible desire to lie down and sleep. If this desire is yielded to the lethargy passes into stupor and death follows. Occasionally these symptoms are preceded by others which resemble those of intoxication, and are due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at a very low temperature takes up an insufficient quantity of oxygen, and so has an injurious effect on the nervous system. It was observed during the retreat of the French at Moscow that those who were most severely affected by the cold often reeled about as if intoxicated; they also complained of giddiness and indistinctness of vision, and sank gradually into a state of lethargic stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse them. Other instances are recorded in which persons became delirious and died through a short exposure to intense cold.—Exchange.

The late President of Santo Domingo was a soap maker, which proves that a mistake was made when he was assassinated. A country which has plenty of soap must be all right.

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IS GOOD
AT
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for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square selling; you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

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It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the young as tending to a perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for children and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or hurting to the wearer.

It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss

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Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.

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THE ATHLETE'S WAY

HOW STAGG IS BRINGING UP HIS SON.

Has Transformed a Rather Weakly Infant Into a Prodigy—Feats by an Eight-Months-Old Baby—Surprising Ideas for Mothers.

Alonzo A. Stagg, Jr., son of Prof. A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, is a miniature Sandow. He is a baby eight and a half months old, and has had a course of physical training since he was four weeks old. From that time the baby has been able to stand erect balancing himself on his father's hand held at arm's length. He swings from a trapeze bar by his hands, stands on his head, walks, and arches his back like an athlete. He can lie flat on his back and put his big toe in his mouth. He can lie flat on his back and rise to a sitting posture without turning on his side or lifting himself by his feet or his elbows. This is done entirely by using the abdominal muscles, and is beyond the power of nine men out of ten.

The Stagg baby is probably the strongest child of his age in the world.

A. A. Stagg, Jr., is the only child of his parents, and he started in life with physical equipment a little below rather than above the ordinary.

"At four weeks old," says Prof. Stagg, "the baby weighed just what he did when he was born. He hadn't grown a bit. He had had a spell of illness, and at the time we hadn't much idea he would live through it. Well, when I saw the fight the little fellow was having, it occurred to me that perhaps I could help him. That is the way his athletic training began."

To hear of this baby's athletic prowess is to imagine a pugnacious oversized child, or at least a baby something out of the ordinary at first sight. Stepping into the nursery, Prof. Stagg came back with a small bundle of humanity hugged up in his arms. The baby was laughing and kicking, and wore a white dress and pink wool sack.

"There, now," said Prof. Stagg, tossing the little fellow down unceremoniously on a leather couch.

Instantly Alonzo Jr., righted himself and looked around. His eyes are big and peculiarly bright; his head long from front to back. But the most striking thing about the little fellow is his alertness. His whole body is alert, and he holds himself with an air of confidence and self-reliance. He is not afraid of anything. Strange sights and sounds interest him, but they do not frighten him. He appears to be a unit instead of a duality. For example a paper weight is shoved off a table with a bang. Instantly, with three times the mental and physical ability of a fencer, the child responds. He starts, he peers around curiously, seemingly at the very moment the sound is made. Seizing a small stick, his father held it up on a level with the baby's eyes. Alonzo, Jr., enjoys nothing so much as going through his gymnastic feats. He grasped the bar and held it in the grip of his chubby hands as much as to say, "All right, ready!" His father raised the rod and swung it back and forth vigorously. The baby drew up his feet a little, threw his head back, and hung on without difficulty. Then the father picked the baby up and stood him on his hand, holding him out at arm's length. Prof. Stagg tossed the boy up and down lightly, raising him nearly to the ceiling. Alonzo, Jr., balanced himself easily, standing erect on his sturdy little legs, and laughing as if he enjoyed it thoroughly.

"Since he was four months old," said Prof. Stagg, "he has gone through this performance six days in the week. He accomplished it successfully at the first trial, except that I held my hand close to me and watched carefully to save him from a fall."

"What was the first exercise you gave the youngster?" asked the visitor.

"It was massage, properly speaking," answered Prof. Stagg. "You see that, as a matter of fact, the ordinary baby gets very little exercise. He is handled with care, fed and put to sleep. I determined to give every muscle a little exercise daily, for, as I said, the baby was not growing at all. I commenced by rubbing him all over. I kneaded his body, worked his arms and legs and accustomed him to a few knocks. See there, now," and the Professor gave the young athlete a succession of right-handed punches in the abdomen, the baby standing erect on the couch and laughing as if he derived a great deal of fun from the punishment. "I first noticed an improvement in the muscles of the neck. In a very short time he could hold his head erect. One day, when he was between four and five months old, I put him down on the floor, wondering if he would try to walk of his own accord. He struck out at once bravely, lifting his feet at each step as far as possible from the floor. It looked quite comical. He worked his legs up and down precisely as I had been accustomed to exercising them for him."

Alonzo, Jr., is a first-rate pedestrian, now at eight and a half months, but is not allowed to walk oftener than twice a week.

"It is not my intention to make a freak of the baby," says Prof. Stagg, "or to see just how much muscle he can develop. I want him to be as strong and as healthy as he can be naturally with his physique. I avoid pushing him to the limit just as I would avoid over-training a man."

A very noticeable result of Baby Stagg's physical training is his finely developed sense of touch and sight. He does not reach for things in the aimless and futile way of ordinary babyhood. He knows just which way to strike for a marble or a card held in front of him, and makes no attempt to get it when it is out of reach.

It may be that by heredity Alonzo Stagg, Jr., takes to athletics. Prof. Stagg is a Yale man, an all-round athlete, and has been director of physical culture at the University of Chicago for several years. He is a splendid specimen of a man physically, with the head and neck of an old Roman. Mrs. Stagg has been devoted to gymnasium work and plays basketball, tennis and golf. The baby is growing up like a Greek boy in an atmosphere of sports and physical prowess.—N. Y. Sun.

HOW HE STRUCK OIL.

Made a Reckless Loan When in a Happy State.

It is not often that a man has wealth thrust upon him without his knowing it, but such is the case of a doctor in Ohio. R. G. Watson, one of the leading oil well contractors in the Pennsylvania fields, was telling of the man in the Palmer house.

"A new oil field had been discoverd in one of the southeastern counties of the Buckeye state, and it was there the doctor added $50,000 to his bank account. Big wells had been drilled in about ten miles from where the doctor lived, but the oil belt was thought to lead in another direction from the lucky physician. However, one man had faith but not the money to drill a 'wildcat' well. He made all sorts of offers, but no one would back him. After a month's work he managed to borrow enough money to secure the tools, engines, covering, etc., but he needed $400 to put up the derrick.

"He went to this doctor and told him his story. The doctor has plenty of money and this day it happened that he had been partaking of spirits to a considerable degree. He gave a check for $400 to his visitor and then and there forgot the transaction.

"The well was drilled and it 'came in' with a mighty rush of oil. The town where the doctor lived went wild for joy and every one was oil mad.

"One day the doctor received a notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the new well would be held and plans for drilling new wells discussed. He was puzzled at the notice and at last sent it back, writing a letter, stating it must be an error. The secretary of the company, who lives in Pittsburg, called on the doctor and they had a talk. Not until the check was brought forth from the bank would the honest physician believe he was really one of the largest stockholders. He had not the slightest remembrance of ever talking to the oil man and now he is one of the happiest men in the country. The first well is yielding several hundred barrels of oil a day and new ones are coming in each week. If the field holds out the doctor will be a millionaire and all because he gave his check when he was in a reckless humor."—Chicago News.

OFFICER'S STORY.

Pictures Vividly the Horrors of Talana Hill.

Lieutenant R. G. Stirling, First King's Royal Rifles, has sent some interesting particulars of the Talana Hill engagement:

"When we got the order to advance my heart was rather in my mouth, as I knew then we were under fire, and in a minute or two I might be a corpse or rather cold. However, up I had to get and give my men a lead. They all behaved splendidly. Bullets came whizzing past rather unpleasantly. I was dying to run to get to the wood. However, I got so excited I forgot everything. Half way across the open was a fence, and getting over there some poor fellows were shot. At last we got to the fence. Several Dublins had been wounded. They then moved, while we took a rest.

"Bullets here kept coming sideways from the second hill. Then we moved again and came right through the wood. In the wood there were plenty of ditches, and at the end of the wood there was a wall. We lay there to get breath. Poor Humbro was shot through the jaw, but would take no notice. Then came the bad part. There was a bramble edge on the top of the wall, so one could not go over, but there was a gateway, and through this we all had to go, and it was a hot time; but there were some beautiful rocks about 50 yards off, so not much damage was done.

"When we got under the walls some heavy firing took place, lasting nearly two hours. I had several shots with the men's rifles. Then we crossed the road to take the hill; that was the worst place. Nugent, who went over with me was shot in the leg. When I got half way up the hill I found myself next to Hambro, who had been wounded twice; we lay down under the rocks, as the firing was very heavy. We saw lots of men shot as they crossed the wall. Hambro and I had to retire.

"I had my helmet knocked off with a piece of rock and the shell hit. When I went up the hill a second time, Hambro was lying almost dead, with his legs reduced to pulp. Too terrible! I suppose a shell must have hit him from behind. We must have been there for an hour, bullets whizzing over us. Colonel Sherston was dying; his groans were awful."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Her Experience Under Fire.

One of the ladies who went out to see the fighting at Ladysmith has described that experience in a lively letter. A shell landed not many hundred yards away, and she ran to get a piece of it.

"Off I scampered. Spoke to the first soldier I came to. He said: 'Come with me; I can warn you in time to clear before another comes.' So I went gayly on, talking away. Another soldier said: 'Here comes another,' and before we had time to think the awful booming and shrieking came—and I wish you could have seen your younger sister. I just shut my eyes tight and clung to a barbed-wire fence, and whispered: 'Good God!' It exploded about 20 feet away; perhaps not so much; the earth shook under me, and my legs felt hot all over."

Message in His Nostril.

A native runner engaged in carrying dispatches was recently captured by the Boers. A thorough search from head to foot revealed no trace of any papers, and he was released. He had a dispatch, however, which he eventually delivered in safety. It was inclosed in a quill, and the Kaffir had secreted it in one of his nostrils.

Military Balloon Photographed.

Military ballooning is, of course, in its infancy, and the present Boer war is practically the first opportunity of testing its efficacy. Each balloon is furnished with nearly a dozen cameras in order to obtain panoramic views of the country, which are of great value to the invading army.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write.

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Sundays 8.55 a. m. 3.50 and 7.45 p. m.
Leave Ray Ridge week days 7.00 p. m.
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Remember the number—909.

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I DON'T BUT WILL HERE AFTER.

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9th 3 mos.

CLEVER ESKIMO DOGS.

Will Steal Food From Strangers' Tents But Not From Their Own.

"Talk about dogs," said the old Alaska miner to a New York Sun reporter, "why, these curs of high and low degree in the East are not in it when compared with the sly Alaska mamaloot. 'Musha' him and a broad smile spreads over his face, while his tail curls majestically over his back, and, with head and ears erect, every step he takes is a poem in Arctic snows.

"From puppyhood up he takes to harness like a duck to water. He goes at it with vim and vigor characteristic of his ancestors. Rig the pup in any old harness, and it's amusing to see how good-naturedly he buckles down to business, staying with it like an old stager, never tiring, never feeling discouraged.

"When we pitched our tents on Nome last summer we had a little experience with huskies from the Eskimo huts. In our absence from the tents these dogs were inclined to take liberties with our provisions, but they did it in such a scientific manner that we felt more amused than outraged. The dogs would form a skirmish line on the outside, and then send their most skilled thief into the tent to reconnoitre for meat and bread. If this thief failed they would send another, and if he was successful they would divide the plunder in as intelligent and equitable a manner as dog thieves were capable of doing. These dogs were honest Injuns at home, but they would pilfer from the stranger. When they became better acquainted with us we could leave the mess chest open and they would never touch anything; they were on their dog honor, and never violated it, only accepting food when it was offered to them.

"I'm led to these remarks," said the old miner, "from seeing men and boys on the street endeavoring to break all manner of domestic dogs to harness. They can't do it; it's utterly impossible, because the poor brutes were not born that way. The Newfoundlands or St. Bernards don't appear to have any interest in their new calling, and they show it in their downcast tails and dejected countenances. You must remember that dogs have very expressive faces, and show their feelings in a remarkable degree; they are the only animals that laugh and cry. They have shared my joys and sorrows in the bleak Arctic, and this is why I have a tender heart for dogs."

Evading Jury Service.

"I find it not generally known," said a New York commercial traveler last evening, while commenting upon the Molineux poisoning case, "that a man is not eligible to be a juror in New York unless he receives a salary of $1,200 a year. I have been bothered by being summoned to serve on juries. My name was on the sign in front of our business place on Broadway, and while it properly belongs there, my profits consist entirely of commissions on what I sell, my partner being the office man. The county officials got hold of my name, probably from that sign, and I was hauled into court for jury duty about every time I got back from the road, when I ought to have hurried away again. Finally a lawyer friend of mine gave me a tip, and I acted upon it.

"The next time I was called as a juror I was asked how much my annual income was.

"'Nothing,' I answered.

"'What is your salary?'

"'Nothing.'

"'What do you mean by that, sir?' asked the judge, sternly.

"'It means,' I calmly answered, that the only money I earn is in the form of commissions, and if I have to spend my time serving on juries my income and salary are nothing.'

"The judge scratched his head, looked thoughtful, and then excused me. I had my name taken off the sign at once."—Cleveland Leader.

His First Dress Suit.

He was a very youthful looking man and he wore a natty opera hat and a lengthy paddock coat, which caused him to be the cynosure of all the eyes in a North Thirtieth street trolley car.

It was probably the first time he had ever worn a dress suit, and as he walked into the car his embarrassment was painfully noticeable. Many smiles flitted over the passengers' faces, and the young fellow noticed each one and blushed deeply.

But more trouble was in store. At Jefferson street two red-headed Irish servant girls boarded the car. They crowded in a seat and begun to talk volubly.

"Yis," said one, "th' misthress wint to a widdin' and she——

She paused here, as her wandering gaze rested on the conspicuous young man in the corner.

"Say, Ellen," she spoke loudly, and with a giggle, "how would you like that for a feller?"

The young man left the car hurriedly, before it had reached the street where he wished to alight.—Philadelphia Call.

A Lesson in Punctuation.

A high school girl said to her father the other night:

"Daddy, I've got a sentence here I'd like to have you punctuate. You know something about punctuation, don't you?"

"A little," said her cautious parent, as he took the slip of paper she handed him.

This was what he read:

"A five-dollar bill flew around the corner"

He studied it carefully.

"Well," he finally said, "I'd simply put a period after it like this."

"I wouldn't," said the high school girl, "I'd make a dash after it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How to Make Home Happy.

Mrs. Youngbride—Mrs. Oldwife, you've been married for a good many years, I wish you would tell me what, in your opinion, is the best way of managing a husband

Mrs. Oldwife—It's easy enough, my dear. Always do exactly as he wants you to.—Somerville Journal.

Some of the English towns are being infested by fraudulent collectors for the war fund

NEW USE OF EXHAUST.

Waste Steam May Evaporate a Low Boiling Liquid Energy.

For many years it has been known that the steam engine did not utilize all its energies. The ordinary high pressure engine, which discharged its exhaust steam into air used hardly more than five per cent. of the value of the fuel burned under its boiler. The compound engine, which condensed its steam and returned the warm water to the boilers, used only twelve to thirteen per cent. of the fuel energy. Here ingenuity seemed to stop until a device was invented for using the heat of the exhaust steam to evaporate another liquid, which, having a lower boiler point than water, requires less heat for the process than does water.

This process is the joint discovery of G. Behrend, a Hamburg engineer, and Dr. Zimmerman, of Ludwigshafen, and it gains as high as fifty-six per cent. additional motive power without increasing the expenditure of fuel. The liquid they chose for evaporation is sulphurous acid, which is cheap, easily obtained and is so oily that it lubricates the inner working surfaces of the machinery without corroding them. The steam passes into the surface condenser or vaporizer, in which the cooling medium, instead of being water, is liquid sulphurus acid, the boiling point of which is so low that the liquid is decomposed immediately by the heat of the exhaust steam, liberating sulphur dioxide gas. This gas passes over into the cylinder of an auxiliary engine, where its work is done as in an ordinary steam engine. Then the sulphurous vapor enters the surface condenser, is condensed to liquid by cold water tubes and is forced by a pump back into the vaporizer to do its work over again.

With a fairly economical compound engine using sixteen and one-half pounds of steam for each indicated horse-power per hour, half an indicated horse-power can be produced in the auxiliary machine for every horse-power developed in the main engine.—New York Press.

COAL FAMINE.

France Affords a Market For American Products.

The coal famine imminent in France affords an opportunity for American coal of all grades in these markets.

The coal famine that has existed in France and a large part of Europe during the past winter and the consequent high price of all kinds of fuel have called very general attention to the coal supply of the world. The the war in the Transvaal and the strikes in the French coal districts have also contributed to the shortage. It could also be attributed to the unexampled activity in the channels of manufacture, which one and all rest upon coal as their foundation, and have been steadily increasing their consumption for the past decade. The governments of several European nations have been asked to take prompt action in the direction of protecting their mines.

The annual coal output of France is about two-thirds of its consumption. The railroads of France consume annually about 4,500,000 tons; the metallurgical establishments 6,000,000 tons; the mining industry 3,000,000 tons—over half the output. It is asserted, but not authoritatively, that France can greatly augment her output of coal. The more general opinion is that the country will have to look for her coal supply to the United States and other lands, where there are rich mines yet untouched.

The Policeman's Mistake.

There was an amusing scene at the police headquarters the other day when a German patrolman familiarly known to his comrades as "Schmell Smoke," because of the frequency with which he discovers imaginary fires, brought in a prisoner whom he accused of "using profane and indecent language." The sergeant in charge attempted to question the prisoner, who seemed to be very much excited and had been roughly handled during the arrest, but the latter meekly shook his fist, swung his arms, nodded his head in a violent manner and uttered a peculiar sound which the sergeant said reminded him of a dying dog. The man was put in a cell until he could cool off, and then one of the detectives who went in to question him discovered that he was deaf and dumb. "Schmell Smoke" has applied for thirty days leave of absence, in order to escape the torment of his comrades on the force, who have ever since been questioning him as to the tendency of deaf and dumb men to use "profane and indecent language."—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Misleading the Moslems.

"The beauty of his Arabic," says R. Talbot Kelly, in the April Century, referring to McCollough Bey, "was a treat to hear. Elegant in diction, in idiom and pronunciation unequaled, I always looked upon him as a perfect master of the language, and greedily endeavor to acquire a little of his own preeminent facility. Few natives enjoy so great an acquaintance with their own tongue, and I remember once hearing him recite to a wondering and admiring group of Bedouin sheiks a chapter of Jeremiah, which, delivered in a manner quite beyond the powers of any among his audience, excited their admiring exclamations of "How wonderful the bey knows the Koran! What a pity he is not a Moslem!"

Coal at Dawson.

Mail advices from Dawson received by officials of the Alaska Exploration Company tell of the immense extent and value of recent coal discoveries within a few miles of the Klondike metropolis. The mine is in the centre of the region from which the great demand for fuel comes, and the discovery created almost as great a sensation as the discovery of gold placers. Coal this winter has been selling at $125 a ton, and fear that the fuel supply was about exhausted had paralyzed the country.—Chicago Record.

The Bank of England destroys about 350,000 of its notes every week, to replace them with freshly printed ones.

THEY SAY

Mr. John B. Wight will have a etter opinion of the Negr Irish an Thans before he dies.

He never was a republican but was made Commissioner by accident.

The people of this city want a change in the District Commission ership.

When Reyburn and Lee get through with their contest they will no doubt, fri were before the election.

Othello's occupation has gone.

has gone never to return ag

It is the defeated man who makes the kick.

In union there is i in adversity n ektn

Defeat in politics is worse to some people than

The Baptist people don't want Rev. Lee.

They paid him with some coin and he paid Rev. Walter Brooks.

Rev Lee said on that occasion "a minister who entered poli should be removed."

Why doesn't . Lee resign and save his congregation the trouble of removing him.

It would save the President or embarrassment if Mr. John B. Wight were to resign.

The letter signed a Woman in the Post, in a few days will be ventilated. The Bee will tell the public what it is and where it came from.

It is sometimes best to keep quiet as his faults are not exposed

This alleged woman will no doubt be able to stand the calcium light.

Think well of those who speak well of you.

Recorder Cheatham is a whole soul man.

He may have his faults, but they are not vicious.

There will be a jubelee when John B Wight is removed.

The Bee is the people's choice.

It takes the lead in journalism

It is so if you see it in The Bee.

Look out for a semi-weekly Bee

It will be a daisy and a gem.

THE BEE is the peopies paper.

Do your duty notwithstanding what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

He is the right man in the right place.

Ivy city went for Chase and Jones.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

All this world is a stage and the people are merely the players.

If you know a thing keep it to yourself.

President McKinley will be the next President.

We often go to those for help we have abused.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

You never see your mistakes until it is too late

SOME WINGLESS BIRDS.

Most Curious of the Lot Is Apteryx, a Native of New Zealand.

There exist all grades in the spread of wings between that of the condor, which is four times the length of the body, whereby the bird is able to rise to the height of nearly 25,000 feet, and the little winglets of the auk, which are of no use to it. The penguins have still smaller wings, which are nothing more than short, flattened stumps, without proper feathers and covered with a fine, hair-like down, which might be taken for scales. Another group of birds exists, called appropriately brevipennes, the wings of which are so poorly developed as to be wholly unsuited for flight. Among them are some gigantic birds, and also some that have no visible wings on the outside of their bodies, and may, therefore, be properly called wingless. The ostrich is a member of this group. With its bare, callous head and short bill, its long, featherless neck and its massive body, suported by long, half bare legs, ended in two large toes; its very short wings, formed of soft and flexible feathers, and its plume-shaped tail, it presents a very special appearance among birds. The nandous, the American representatives of the ostrich, have still shorter wings, which have no remigia at all, and terminate in a horny appendage, and they have no tail feathers.

The cassowary and the emeu also resemble the ostrich in many points, but their wings are still more reduced than those of the nandou. They are only slightly distinct, and cannot be seen when the bird holds them close up to its body. In the apteryx, the name of which from the Greek, means without wings, the organs of flight are hardly apparent, and consist simply of a very short stump bearing a thick and hooked nail. The apteryx, which is also called kiwi, a native of New Zealand, is the most singular of living birds. The neck and the body are continuous, and the moderately sized head is furnished with a long tea.. esembling the ibis. Having long hairs similar to the mustaches of cats at its base, it is different from the bills of all other existing birds in possessing nostrils that open at its upper point. Although the apteryx cannot fly, it runs very fast, despite the shortness of its legs, and can defend itself very effectively against assailants by the aid of its long-nailed and sharp-nailed feet. The tail is absent, like the wings. The very pliant feathers are extremely curious, loose, silky, with jagged barbs, and increase in length as they go back from the neck. The bird is of the size of a fowl, and when in its normal position stands with its body almost vertical and carries the suggestion of a caricature—resembling, we might say, a feathered sack, with only a long-billed head and claws projecting, and one beholding it feels that he is looking at some unfinished creature. It is a nocturnal bird of fierce temper, and has become rare in consequence of the merciless war, that is made upon it. Everything is strange about it, even the single egg it lays, which weighs about a quarter as much as its body. Together with the apteryx, there once lived in New Zealand a bird that reached the height of nearly twelve feet, the dinornis.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

SHE IS A TYPEWRITER.

But Why Not Give the Job to Some One Who Needs It.

Miss Elise Farrel, whose father is worth from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, drew her first pay as a working-girl on Thursday. She grew tired of a life of ease and determined to earn a living. Her father is the Hon. Franklin Farrel, head of the Farrel Foundry and Machine company, of Ansonia, and an owner of several copper mines in the west. She is a graduate of Ogontz. She is also an excellent whip and is often seen driving her big bay horse to a light rubber-tired runabout in the city streets and on country roads.

Recently the place of private secretary to Mr. Farrel became vacant and she applied for it. She was told that it needed a stenographer and typewriter, so she attended a business college in New Haven, mastered shorthand quickly, and got the job. She attends to her business closely, being at her desk at 8 o'clock every morning opening the mail and assorting it, receiving the answers to the letters from dictation, copying them on her typewriter, and sending them out. She declines all invitations of a social nature which interfere with her work and is an excellent secretary.

Miss Elise's determination to be useful is more remarkable because her father is noted for his generosity to his children. His daughter, Miss Florence Adele, was married to George Clarke Bryant, son of Edson T. Bryant, internal revenue collector, of Ansonia, in December, 1898. As wedding presents Mr. Farrel gave a check for $250,000 to his daughter, a check for $150,000 to the bridegroom, and $20,000 in cash, "so that they might have some money for the honeymoon," he said.—New Haven Palladium.

Drunk With Cold.

The usual results of exposure to extreme cold, are loss of energy, both physical and mental, followed by drowsiness and disinclination to move; the mental faculties become torpid and the senses numbed, while the victim is seized with an irresistible desire to lie down and sleep. If this desire is yielded to the lethargy passes into stupor and death follows. Occasionally these symptoms are preceded by others which resemble those of intoxication, and are due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at a very low temperature takes up an insufficient quantity of oxygen, and so has an injurious effect on the nervous system. It was observed during the retreat of the French at Moscow that those who were most severely affected by the cold often reeled about as if intoxicated; they also complained of giddiness and indistinctness of vision, and sank gradually into a state of lethargic stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse them. Other instances are recorded in which persons became delirious and died through a short exposure to intense cold.—Exchange.

The late President of Santo Domingo was a soap maker, which proves that a mistake was made when he was assassinated. A country which has plenty of soap must be all right.

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The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.
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All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the young as tending to a perfect cure.
It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or harm to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:
L. O. Bailey,
Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.
or 2921 M St., N. W., Was. D. C.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Northwest.
George & Co., 908 7th street, northwest, is where you will find the best gents goods. Take your boys there and say The Bee sent you. Mr. George is an affable and just man to the people.

THE ATHLETE'S WAY

HOW STAGG IS BRINGING UP HIS SON.

Has Transformed a Rather Weakly Infant Into a Prodigy—Feats by an Eight-Months-Old Baby—Surprising Ideas for Mothers.

Alonzo A. Stagg, Jr., son of Prof. A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, is a miniature Sandow. He is a baby eight and a half months old, and has had a course of physical training since he was four weeks old. From that time the baby has been able to stand erect balancing himself on his father's hand held at arm's length. He swings from a trapeze bar by his hands, stands on his head, walks, and arches his back like an athlete. He can lie flat on his back and put his big toe in his mouth. He can lie flat on his back and rise to a sitting posture without turning on his side or lifting himself by his feet or his elbows. This is done entirely by using the abdominal muscles, and is beyond the power of nine men out of ten.

The Stagg baby is probably the strongest child of his age in the world.

A. A. Stagg, Jr., is the only child of his parents, and he started in life with physical equipment a little below rather than above the ordinary.

"At four weeks old," says Prof. Stagg, "the baby weighed just what he did when he was born. He hadn't grown a bit. He had had a spell of illness, and at the time we hadn't much idea he would live through it. Well, when I saw the fight the little fellow was having, it occurred to me that perhaps I could help him. That is the way his athletic training began."

To hear of this baby's athletic prowess is to imagine a pugnacious oversized child, or at least a baby something out of the ordinary at first sight. Stepping into the nursery, Prof. Stagg came back with a small bundle of humanity hugged up in his arms. The baby was laughing and kicking, and wore a white dress and pink wool sack.

"There, now," said Prof. Stagg, tossing the little fellow down unceremoniously on a leather couch.

Instantly Alonzo Jr., righted himself and looked around. His eyes are big and peculiarly bright; his head long from front to back. But the most striking thing about the little fellow is his alertness. His whole body is alert, and he holds himself with an air of confidence and self-reliance. He is not afraid of anything. Strange sights and sounds interest him, but they do not frighten him. He appears to be a unit instead of a duality. For example a paper weight is shoved off a table with a bang. Instantly, with three times the mental and physical ability of a fencer, the child responds. He starts, he peers around curiously, seemingly at the very moment the sound is made. Seizing a small stick, his father held it up on a level with the baby's eyes. Alonzo, Jr., enjoys nothing so much as going through his gymnastic feats. He grasped the bar and held it in the grip of his chubby hands as much as to say, "All right, ready!" His father raised the rod and swung it back and forth vigorously. The baby drew up his feet a little, threw his head back, and hung on without difficulty. Then the father picked the baby up and stood him on his hand, holding him out at arm's length. Prof. Stagg tossed the boy up and down lightly, raising him nearly to the ceiling. Alonzo, Jr., balanced himself easily, standing erect on his sturdy little legs, and laughing as if he enjoyed it thoroughly.

"Since he was four months old," said Prof. Stagg, "he has gone through this performance six days in the week. He accomplished it successfully at the first trial, except that I held my hand close to me and watched carefully to save him from a fall."

"What was the first exercise you gave the youngster?" asked the visitor.

"It was massage, properly speaking," answered Prof. Stagg. "You see that, as a matter of fact, the ordinary baby gets very little exercise. He is handled with care, fed and put to sleep. I determined to give every muscle a little exercise daily, for, as I said, the baby was not growing at all. I commenced by rubbing him all over. I kneaded his body, worked his arms and legs and accustomed him to a few knocks. See there, now," and the Professor gave the young athlete a succession of right-handed punches in the abdomen, the baby standing erect on the couch and laughing as if he derived a great deal of fun from the punishment. "I first noticed an improvement in the muscles of the neck. In a very short time he could hold his head erect. One day, when he was between four and five months old, I put him down on the floor, wondering if he would try to walk of his own accord. He struck out at once bravely, lifting his feet at each step as far as possible from the floor. It looked quite comical. He worked his legs up and down precisely as I had been accustomed to exercising them for him."

Alonzo, Jr., is a first-rate pedestrian, now at eight and a half months, but is not allowed to walk oftener than twice a week.

"It is not my intention to make a freak of the baby," says Prof. Stagg, "or to see just how much muscle he can develop. I want him to be as strong and as healthy as he can be naturally with his physique. I avoid pushing him to the limit just as I would avoid over-training a man."

A very noticeable result of Baby Stagg's physical training is his finely developed sense of touch and sight. He does not reach for things in the aimless and futile way of ordinary babyhood. He knows just which way to strike for a marble or a card held in front of him, and makes no attempt to get it when it is out of reach.

It may be that by heredity Alonzo Stagg, Jr., takes to athletics. Prof. Stagg is a Yale man, an all-round athlete, and has been director of physical culture at the University of Chicago for several years. He is a splendid specimen of a man physically, with the head and neck of an old Roman. Mrs. Stagg has been devoted to gymnasium work and plays basketball, tennis and golf. The baby is growing up like a Greek boy in an atmosphere of sports and physical prowess.—N. Y. Sun.

HOW HE STRUCK OIL.

Made a Reckless Loan When in a Happy State.

It is not often that a man has wealth thrust upon him without his knowing it, but such is the case of a doctor in Ohio. R. G. Watson, one of the leading oil well contractors in the Pennsylvania fields, was telling of the man in the Palmer house.

"A new oil field had been discoverd in one of the southeastern counties of the Buckeye state, and it was there the doctor added $50,000 to his bank account. Big wells had been drilled in about ten miles from where the doctor lived, but the oil belt was thought to lead in another direction from the lucky physician. However, one man had faith but not the money to drill a 'wildcat' well. He made all sorts of offers, but no one would back him. After a month's work he managed to borrow enough money to secure the tools, engines, covering, etc., but he needed $400 to put up the derrick.

"He went to this doctor and told him his story. The doctor has plenty of money and this day it happened that he had been partaking of spirits to a considerable degree. He gave a check for $400 to his visitor and then and there forgot the transaction.

"The well was drilled and it 'came in' with a mighty rush of oil. The town where the doctor lived went wild for joy and every one was oil mad.

"One day the doctor received a notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the new well would be held and plans for drilling new wells discussed. He was puzzled at the notice and at last sent it back, writing a letter, stating it must be an error. The secretary of the company, who lives in Pittsburg, called on the doctor and they had a talk. Not until the check was brought forth from the bank would the honest physician believe he was really one of the largest stockholders. He had not the slightest remembrance of ever talking to the oil man and now he is one of the happiest men in the country. The first well is yielding several hundred barrels of oil a day and new ones are coming in each week. If the field holds out the doctor will be a millionaire and all because he gave his check when he was in a reckless humor."—Chicago News.

OFFICER'S STORY.

Pictures Vividly the Horrors of Talana Hill.

Lieutenant R. G. Stirling, First King's Royal Rifles, has sent some interesting particulars of the Talana Hill engagement:

"When we got the order to advance my heart was rather in my mouth, as I knew then we were under fire, and in a minute or two I might be a corpse or rather cold. However, up I had to get and give my men a lead. They all behaved splendidly. Bullets came whizzing past rather unpleasantly. I was dying to run to get to the wood. However, I got so excited I forgot everything. Half way across the open was a fence, and getting over there some poor fellows were shot. At last we got to the fence. Several Dublins had been wounded. They then moved, while we took a rest.

"Bullets here kept coming sideways from the second hill. Then we moved again and came right through the wood. In the wood there were plenty of ditches, and at the end of the wood there was a wall. We lay there to get breath. Poor Humbro was shot through the jaw, but would take no notice. Then came the bad part. There was a bramble edge on the top of the wall, so one could not go over, but there was a gateway, and through this we all had to go, and it was a hot time; but there were some beautiful rocks about 50 yards off, so not much damage was done.

"When we got under the wall's some heavy firing took place, lasting nearly two hours. I had several shots with the men's rifles. Then we crossed the road to take the hill; that was the worst place. Nugent, who went over with me was shot in the leg. When I got half way up the hill I found myself next to Hambro, who had been wounded twice; we lay down under the rocks, as the firing was very heavy. We saw lots of men shot as they crossed the wall. Hambro and I had to retire.

"I had my helmet knocked off with a piece of rock and the shell hit. When I went up the hill a second time, Hambro was lying almost dead, with his legs reduced to pulp. Too terrible! I suppose a shell must have hit him from behind. We must have been there for an hour, bullets whizzing over us. Colonel Sherston was dying; his groans were awful."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Her Experience Under Fire.

One of the ladies who went out to see the fighting at Ladysmith has described that experience in a lively letter. A shell landed not many hundred yards away, and she ran to get a piece of it.

"Off I scampered. Spoke to the first soldier I came to. He said: 'Come with me; I can warn you in time to clear before another comes.' So I went gayly on, talking away. Another soldier said: 'Here comes another,' and before we had time to think the awful booming and shrieking came—and I wish you could have seen your younger sister. I just shut my eyes tight and clung to a barbed-wire fence, and whispered: 'Good God!' It exploded about 20 feet away; perhaps not so much; the earth shook under me, and my legs felt hot all over."

Message in His Nostril.

A native runner engaged in carrying dispatches was recently captured by the Boers. A thorough search from head to foot revealed no trace of any papers, and he was released. He had a dispatch, however, which he eventually delivered in safety. It was inclosed in a quill, and the Kaffir had secreted it in one of his nostrils.

Military Balloon Photographed.

Military ballooning is, of course, in its infancy, and the present Boer war is practically the first opportunity of testing its efficacy. Each balloon is furnished with nearly a dozen cameras in order to obtain panoramic views of the country, which are of great value to the invading army.

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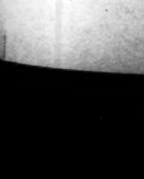

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CLEVER ESKIMO DOGS.

Will Steal Food From Strangers' Tents But Not From Their Own.

"Talk about dogs," said the old Alaska miner to a New York Sun reporter, "why, these curs of high and low degree in the East are not in it when compared with the sly Alaska mamaloot. 'Musha' him and a broad smile spreads over his face, while his tail curls majestically over his back, and, with head and ears erect, every step he takes is a poem in Arctic snows.

"From puppyhood up he takes to harness like a duck to water. He goes at it with vim and vigor characteristic of his ancestors. Rig the pup in any old harness, and it's amusing to see how good-naturedly he buckles down to business, staying with it like an old stager, never tiring, never feeling discouraged.

"When we pitched our tents on Nome last summer we had a little experience with huskies from the Eskimo huts. In our absence from the tents these dogs were inclined to take liberties with our provisions, but they did it in such a scientific manner that we felt more amused than outraged. The dogs would form a skirmish line on the outside, and then send their most skilled thief into the tent to reconnoitre for meat and bread. If this thief failed they would send another, and if he was successful they would divide the plunder in as intelligent and equitable a manner as dog thieves were capable of doing. These dogs were honest Injuns at home, but they would pilfer from the stranger. When they became better acquainted with us we could leave the mess chest open and they would never touch anything; they were on their dog honor, and never violated it, only accepting food when it was offered to them.

"I'm led to these remarks," said the old miner, "from seeing men and boys on the street endeavoring to break all manner of domestic dogs to harness. They can't do it; it's utterly impossible, because the poor brutes were not born that way. The Newfoundlands or St. Bernards don't appear to have any interest in their new calling, and they show it in their downcast tails and dejected countenances. You must remember that dogs have very expressive faces, and show their feelings in a remarkable degree; they are the only animals that laugh and cry. They have shared my joys and sorrows in the bleak Arctic, and this is why I have a tender heart for dogs."

Evading Jury Service.

"I find it not generally known," said a New York commercial traveler last evening, while commenting upon the Molineux poisoning case, "that a man is not eligible to be a juror in New York unless he receives a salary of $1,200 a year. I have been bothered by being summoned to serve on juries. My name was on the sign in front of our business place on Broadway, and while it properly belongs there, my profits consist entirely of commissions on what I sell, my partner being the office man. The county officials got hold of my name, probably from that sign, and I was hauled into court for jury duty about every time I got back from the road, when I ought to have hurried away again. Finally a lawyer friend of mine gave me a tip, and I acted upon it.

"The next time I was called as a juror I was asked how much my annual income was.

"'Nothing,' I answered.

"'What is your salary?'

"'Nothing.'

"'What do you mean by that, sir?' asked the judge, sternly.

"'It means,' I calmly answered, that the only money I earn is in the form of commissions, and if I have to spend my time serving on juries my income and salary are nothing.'

"The judge scratched his head, looked thoughtful, and then excused me. I had my name taken off the sign at once."—Cleveland Leader.

His First Dress Suit.

He was a very youthful looking man and he wore a natty opera hat and a lengthy paddock coat, which caused him to be the cynosure of all the eyes in a North Thirtieth street trolley car.

It was probably the first time he had ever worn a dress suit, and as he walked into the car his embarrassment was painfully noticeable. Many smiles flitted over the passengers' faces, and the young fellow noticed each one and blushed deeply.

But more trouble was in store. At Jefferson street two red-headed Irish servant girls boarded the car. They crowded in a seat and begun to talk volubly.

"Yis," said one, "th' misthress wint to a widdin' and she——

She paused here, as her wandering gaze rested on the conspicuous young man in the corner.

"Say, Ellen," she spoke loudly, and with a giggle, "how would you like that for a feller?"

The young man left the car hurriedly, before it had reached the street where he wished to alight.—Philadelphia Call.

A Lesson in Punctuation.

A high school girl said to her father the other night:

"Daddy, I've got a sentence here I'd like to have you punctuate. You know something about punctuation, don't you?"

"A little," said her cautious parent, as he took the slip of paper she handed him.

This was what he read:

"A five-dollar bill flew around the corner"

He studied it carefully.

"Well," he finally said, "I'd simply put a period after it like this."

"I wouldn't," said the high school girl, "I'd make a dash after it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How to Make Home Happy.

Mrs. Youngbride—Mrs. Oldwife, you've been married for a good many years. I wish you would tell me what, in your opinion, is the best way of managing a husband

Mrs. Oldwife—It's easy enough, my dear. Always do exactly as he wants you to.—Somerville Journal.

Some of the English towns are being infested by fraudulent collectors for the war fund

NEW USE OF EXHAUST.

Waste Steam May Evaporate a Low Boiling Liquid Energy.

For many years it has been known that the steam engine did not utilize all its energies. The ordinary high pressure engine, which discharged its exhaust steam into air used hardly more than five per cent. of the value of the fuel burned under its boiler. The compound engine, which condensed its steam and returned the warm water to the boilers, used only twelve to thirteen per cent. of the fuel energy. Here ingenuity seemed to stop until a device was invented for using the heat of the exhaust steam to evaporate another liquid, which, having a lower boiler point than water, requires less heat for the process than does water.

This process is the joint discovery of G. Behrend, a Hamburg engineer, and Dr. Zimmerman, of Ludwigshafen, and it gains as high as fifty-six per cent. additional motive power without increasing the expenditure of fuel. The liquid they chose for evaporation is sulphurous acid, which is cheap, easily obtained and is so oily that it lubricates the inner working surfaces of the machinery without corroding them. The steam passes into the surface condenser or vaporizer, in which the cooling medium, instead of being water, is liquid sulphurus acid, the boiling point of which is so low that the liquid is decomposed immediately by the heat of the exhaust steam, liberating sulphur dioxide gas. This gas passes over into the cylinder of an auxiliary engine, where its work is done as in an ordinary steam engine. Then the sulphurous vapor enters the surface condenser, is condensed to liquid by cold water tubes and is forced by a pump back into the vaporizer to do its work over again.

With a fairly economical compound engine using sixteen and one-half pounds of steam for each indicated horse-power per hour, half an indicated horse-power can be produced in the auxiliary machine for every horse-power developed in the main engine.—New York Press.

COAL FAMINE.

France Affords a Market For American Products.

The coal famine imminent in France affords an opportunity for American coal of all grades in these markets.

The coal famine that has existed in France and a large part of Europe during the past winter and the consequent high price of all kinds of fuel have called very general attention to the coal supply of the world. The the war in the Transvaal and the strikes in the French coal districts have also contributed to the shortage. It could also be attributed to the unexampled activity in the channels of manufacture, which one and all rest upon coal as their foundation, and have been steadily increasing their consumption for the past decade. The governments of several European nations have been asked to take prompt action in the direction of protecting their mines.

The annual coal output of France is about two-thirds of its consumption. The railroads of France consume annually about 4,500,000 tons; the metallurgical establishments 6,000,000 tons; the mining industry 3,000,000 tons—over half the output. It is asserted, but not authoritatively, that France can greatly augment her output of coal. The more general opinion is that the country will have to look for her coal supply to the United States and other lands, where there are rich mines yet untouched.

The Policeman's Mistake.

There was an amusing scene at the police headquarters the other day when a German patrolman familiarly known to his comrades as "Schmell Smoke," because of the frequency with which he discovers imaginary fires, brought in a prisoner whom he accused of "using profane and indecent language." The sargeant in charge attempted to question the prisoner, who seemed to be very much excited and had been roughly handled during the arrest, but the latter meekly shook his fist, swung his arms, nodded his head in a violent manner and uttered a peculiar sound which the sergeant said reminded him of a dying dog. The man was put in a cell until he could cool off, and then one of the detectives who went in to question him discovered that he was deaf and dumb. "Schmell Smoke" has applied for thirty days leave of absence, in order to escape the torment of his comrades on the force, who have ever since been questioning him as to the tendency of deaf and dumb men to use "profane and indecent language."—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Misleading the Moslems.

"The beauty of his Arabic," says R. Talbot Kelly, in the April Century, referring to McCollough Bey, "was a treat to hear. Elegant in diction, in idiom and pronunciation unequaled, I always looked upon him as a perfect master of the language, and greedily endeavor to acquire a little of his own preeminent facility. Few natives enjoy so great an acquaintance with their own tongue, and I remember once hearing him recite to a wondering and admiring group of Bedouin sheiks a chapter of Jeremiah, which, delivered in a manner quite beyond the powers of any among his audience, excited their admiring exclamations of "How wonderful the bey knows the Koran! What a pity he is not a Moslem!"

Coal at Dawson.

Mail advices from Dawson received by officials of the Alaska Exploration Company tell of the immense extent and value of recent coal discoveries within a few miles of the Klondike metropolis. The mine is in the centre of the region from which the great demand for fuel comes, and the discovery created almost as great a sensation as the discovery of gold placers. Coal this winter has been selling at $125 a ton, and fear that the fuel supply was about exhausted had paralyzed the country.—Chicago Record.

The Bank of England destroys about 350,000 of its notes every week, to replace them with freshly printed ones.

The Bee.

—PUBLISHED AT—

NO. 1109, "I" STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C as second-class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Three months.....60
City subscribers, monthly.....20

LIKE A COAT OF PAINT.

In response to an invitaton of the Good Government League of Ann Arbor, Michigan, "Pitchfork" Tillman in the course of his diabolical diatribe against the Negro, made use of the following falsehood:- "You may scratch one of these colored graduates under the skin and you will find a savage. His education is like a coat of paint, like his skin,"

This contumaceous lie was uttered to the students of Ann Arbor College and in the presence of a colored student, whose conduct has elicited the warmest commendation and won the highest respect of the good citizens of Ann Arbor. The remark of the boorish Senator was vociferously hissed by the insulted audience. The Senator retorted by saying that when the whites who hissed him would confess that they were willing to give their daughters in marriage to Negroes he would be willing to apologize and not before.

There are just three things which we would like to emphasize in connection with Tillman's visit to Ann Arbor. In the first place we regard it as fortunate that this southern negrophobist should be invited into a country where justice and fairplay are the rule, where he could and did demonstrate that he is unfit to receive the hospitality of northern people, since he ignored the first principals of common decency and outraged the instincts of true gentleman and ladies, by offering an insult to his host and audience. His outrageous conduct displayed clearly that boasted southern gentleman (if Tillman is a representative) is a delusion and abomination and embraces more of the instinct and conduct of a savage than the most densely ignorant Negro that ever lived.

In the second place, it demonstrates that a southern man is incapable of discussing the race question dispassionately and squarely on account of his ingrained prejudice and his desire and determination to justify murder, tyranny and disfranchisement behind the misrepresentation that the Negro is inferior, vicious unprogressive and undesireable as citizens. He has started the lie and is now following it up and propagating it whearever and whenever he can have opportunity.

In the third place the pusillanimous retort is a libel on the race and a wicked and unjstifiable attempt to mislead the friends of the Negro at the North. Tillman and all of the other traducers of the Negro know very well that there is no desire, on the part of the race to marry the white people. Self-respect if not hatred on the part of the Negro, renders that contingency undesireable and impracticable. We do not wish to marry the whites because those whites among whom we live are not worthy of the respect and confidence of our people,

They are the enemies of our race and we would as readily desire to consort with wolves and vipers, as to trust our lives and domestic welfare with them. Our homes have been despoiled by them, our rights have been denied by them. and if left to them our future would be as black as night and our hopes blasted. The hellish propaganda of tyranny against the Negro is insinuating itself into the North with lies, as its stock-in-trade and hatred its motive power. But insults, misrepresentation and hypocricy do not, nor can not impede the steady advancement of our people upon lines which demonstrate our title to proper consideration from all good people.

We are moving on toward the goal and when such men as Tillman are dead and execrated the Negro will keep up the march of progress and race respectability assisted and encouraged by the well thinking white men and women of the country.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The campaign in North Carolina has begun in earnest. Already the general appeal has gone fourth for all white men to stand together. The Negro must be disfranchsied by constitutional provisions in the end; but for the purpose of carrying out that end the Negro must not be allowed to vote in any dangerous numbers at the coming election. Just how the white people of the state propose to prevent the Negro from voting we cannot positively affirm. But if we are to judge from the past it will not require a prophet to tell what methods they propose to resort to. The conditions which led up to the Wilmington riot were very similar to those now forming.

It may not be that they have another "Manly" editorial up thier sleeve with which to intensify the ignorant whites into hatred of the Negro. Perhaps they would no resort to so unmanly and unjustifiable, flimsy and diabolical a trick again. But the same appeal to get together is on. Declarations defiant and intolerant are going the rounds through city and hamlet to the effect that Negroes must be crushed, humiliated, disfranchised and relegated forever and forever where they can hope for naught but to become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for themselves and their posterity.

The united press and it is said, the pulpit, are joined in this unholy warfare against human liberty and human rights. The result is certain. There are brave and courageous Negroes who will insist upon the exercise of their constitutional rights. They will go to the polls and vote, like men, or die in the attempt if need be.

If history is to repeat itself, the whites will combine and by force of arms and their bloody and dastardly methods prevent Negroes form voting.

Bloodshed will more than likely ensue. It is not necessary to say that the whites are already prepared to carry out their plan. Nor is it necessary to say that the Negroes are supinely hoping for the best without prepairing for the worse.

But force is to be detested when exercised in a contest where conscience, patriotism and eloquence should be the controling forces. Yet the sense of manly independence and self preservation dictates that brute force be met by a like force when other forces become useless. God forbid that the tragic scenes about Wilmington, be reenacted this year, but should such be attempted, manliness, justice and self respect demands that the Negroes shall defend their hepless sisters, wives, and daughters against unholy slaughter by gangs of bloodthirsty and heartless brutes.

We trust that the thinking class of whites in North Carolina, will not be led into schemes of gross injustice and crime by unprincipaled and designing demogogues and grasping politicians.

Above all it is the duty of all intelligent and manly colored people to watch and be prepared for the worst and not fall with their backs toward the enemy.

ARE DISTRICT NEGROES IMPROVING.

If we are to judge by emancipation parades, one would conclude that the Negroes in the District of Columbia are retrograding. THE BEE desires to disabuse the minds of those who have such a poor opinion of the District Negroes. Emancipation day celebrations have fallen into the hands of the "riff raff" and bums, whose purposes and objects alone are to fleece white merchants out of money and pocket it. If those merchants who are friendly to the colored race in this city will cease contributing money to irresponsible Negroes the real progress of the Negro in this city will be shown. These sharks begin collecting for Emancipation day celebrations from January to the evening of the 16th day of April and if they were asked to give an account of the money they collected, it would be an impossibility. The true and real merit of the Negro can be shown in those parades.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM

The intelligent audience in attendance at the Congressional Lyceum Sunday afternoon last paid the closest attention to Mr. Geo. C. Smith, during his admirable discussion of "Woman's Duty and her Influence in Moulding Society."

He referred to the social status of woman in other ages and countries and that in recent years her sphere of usefulness in the social, industrial and moral world had been greatly enlarged. He spoke of the genuine homage man should pay to good women and that the cultivation of high ideas of true womanhood would result in placing society upon a high moral plane. That good women should have charge of all institutions of learning where girls are to be educated and trained, and that the future moral and social development of the race will depend upon the purity of woman's enviroments and influence.

The subject being open for general discussion, the chair recognized Miss M. R. Bowen who came to the front and made one of those forcible "sledge hammer" speeches of which she is so eminently capable. While her strictures as to the want of gallantry on the part of the young men of to-day were quite severe and aroused the large number of distinguished young men on the other side of the "chamber," she nevertheless charged the young ladies with contributing largely to this social condition. During the speeches of Mr. Smith and Miss Bowen, Mr. J. Thomas Butler, the famous elocutionist took notes which he did not intend to let "freeze" on his hands, as he rose and requested recognition from the chair while the audience was applauding the closing periods of Miss Bowen. In the main he agreed with the essayist and Miss Bowen, but "demurred" to the "indictment" that the young men of to-day were wanting in gallantry.

Dr. Geo. H. Richardson made some historic and philosophic observations. Lieut. Toomey and Messrs. Brooks and Gordon congratulated the essayist upon the thoughtful and scholarly presentation of his subject. Lieut. E. R. Gaithers, of Howard University thought that Miss Bowen did the young men a very great injustice in saying that they were not as gallant and courteous to ladies as their fathers. At this juncture the chair announced that the time allowed for short addresses had expired and

Mr. Butler:—Mr. President, the young men have, in my judgement, been unjustly accused of lack of gallantry and that they did not properly protect the young ladies. There are quite a number of gallant young men here and in order that some of them may be heard I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended 30 minutes. There being no objection, the time was extended, whereupon Mr. Scott of Howard University was recognized and made a telling speech which he concluded by saying that if the young men were wanting in gallantry and politeness to ladies, it should be charged to their fathers. This brought Miss Bowen to her feet, and, great Scott! The discussion was closed by Mr. Manly of the Record and Rev. J. Taylor D. D. The latter spoke for fifteen minutes and was pointed forciable and interesting throughout.

"The Dream of Paradise" a tenor solo by Mr Ferguson, Miss Jeanette Taylor accompanist, was most admirably rendered, as was also the several instrumental selections by Miss Blanche Coleman.

During the exercises, W. Calvin Chase Esq., came in almost unobserved, as the discussion had the attention of the audience.

When Mr. Martin, the president announced that to-morrow at 3:30 p. m., Mr. Chase, delegate etc, would present his second edition of "The Absurdities and Follies of Negro Leadership," and that the distinguished gentleman was present. "Where is he?" was whispered from a number of lips and as Mr. Chase straightened up in his chair, a broad smile and suppressed laughter clearly seen and heard clearly indicated that to morrow he will be given a grand ovation.

Special musical exercises

MISS LILLIAN CLAYTON JEUETT.

The champion of justice and humanity, is a pretty woman with delicate and refined features. Her eyes are deep blue, and wavering fair hair toumbles down carefully over her full brow. She is of medium hight, slight and graceful. The mantel of Harriet Beecher Stowe seems to have fallen on the shoulders of this fair lady, who says that she is willing to risk all even life, in the Crusade against Lynching. Miss Jewett is travelling in the interest of forming Leagues and also to raise the fifty thousand dollars for the endowment fund of the John Hay School, of Alexandria, Va. The trustees of the John Hay Industrial school, of Alexandria, Va., at their last meeting voted unanimously to erect the Lillian Clayton Jewett Domitory for colored orphans of the whole continent, to rescue them from brutal treatment, ignorance, vice and lives of shame and crime.

T. T. G. O. T G. A. O. T. U, &c &c,

FROM THE NATIONAL GRAND EAST OF THE WORK SHOP OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL NATIONAL GRAND LODGE (COMPACT) OF F & A. A. Y. MASONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, &c.

—OFFICE OF THE—
MOST WORSHIPFUL NATIONAL GRAND MASTER OF MASONS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.,
P. O. BOX No. 104,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

To the Officers, Members and Representatives of the Most W. N. G. Lodge, F. & A. A. Y. M of the U. S. of N. A, and to all whom these presents may come, sends greeting: Peace, Prosperity and Fraternal Affections be multiplied among the Royal Craft B., B., B.

BRETHREN- PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

In compliance to a resolution adopted a the Triennial Communication of the M. W., National Grand Lodge, at Columbus, Ohio, October, 11th, 1898, calling for a Special National Grand Communication and Jubilee, to be held at the City of Columbus, Ohio, in May 1900.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that in compliance with said resolution, we, Capt. W. D. MATTHEWS, M. W., National Grand Master of all Legitimate Masons (Colored) of Prince Hall origin of the United States of North America, do this, the 1st, day of February, A. D. 1900, by the authority and Masonic power in us vested by the National Constitution, we do hereby promulgate this Special Call for the Special National Grand Communication of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of the United States of North America, assemble at the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 2d., Monday, the 14th, day of May, A. L. 5,900, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The business of the Special Communication will be presented in the following order:—First day and evening; will be devoted to the Uniformity of Work of all Subordinate Lodges.

Second day and evening; will be devoted to the Uniformity and Regulation of State Grand Lodges.

Third day and evening; will be devoted to the Royal Arch Chapter and Commanderies.

Fourth day and evening; will be devoted to the A. A. S. R.; the A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Royal and Select Masters.

Fifth day and evening; will be devoted to Regulations and Uniformity of the M. M. D's, T. K's, H. J's and the Daughters of Pyramid of the Ladies' Courts and Chapters, in charge of Mrs. Katie S. Lewis, M. A. N. G. M., of Greenville, Miss., assisted by Mrs. J. B. Palmer, of Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. H. R. Aiken, of Greenville, Ga., Mrs. Alabama Johnson, of Gainesville, Fla., Mrs. Rev. G. V. Peterson, of Merchantsville, N. J., and the State Grand Matrons. All Courts must send their Kepresentatives.

Sixth day and evening; will be devoted to the Regulations of Charity Funds in Subordinate Lodges, State and National Grand Lodges, for the benefit of widows and orphans and old and infirm Master Masons.

Seventh day Sunday May the 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe, and in memory of the two Holy Saint Johns, of Jerusalem, the National Masonic Sermon, will be preached to the Royal Craftsmen:—by the Rev. John B. L. Williams, of St. Augustine, Florida, in the beautiful City Hall of Columbus, Ohio, which has been tendered to the National Grand Lodge through the courtesy of the Mayor and Cityo fficials of Columbus. Rev. John B. L. Williams is an able and eloquent speaker, all are invited to attend and hear this sermon.

All Most Worshipful National Grand Officers and members of the said National Grand Lodges as provided in Article 3, of the National Constitution, or their lawful proxies, are hereby notified and summoned to be in attendance.

And all M. W., State Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, who have been duly constituted and warranted by the M. W. N. G. Lodge, whose warrant has not been suspended or expelled by the National Grand Lodge are hereby duly summoned to report to the National Grand Secretary, Prof. J. B. Lott, or National Grand Master, Leavenowrth, Kansas; Lock box 104, the names of their representatives, as provided in Section 4, Article 3, of the Constitution, or their proxies, and to have them present at said Special Communication.

All regularly organized Grand Lodges that have been or may be formed in any State or Territory by the authority of the National Grand Lodge, are notified and summoned, and required to send Representatives to said Special Communication, to put themselves in full union with the National Grand Lodge of North America, by securing a warrant or warrants, in accordance with the Constitution, rules and regulations of said National Grand Lodge of North America, etc., and all the Lodges or parts of Lodges of Masons, or individual Masons, who wish to be in fraternal union and harmony with the National Grand Compact of the United States of North America, are invited to attend the National Grand Special Communication.

As the business of the Special Communication to be transacted will be of vast importance to our Craftsmen in and about the Masonic Workshops of our National Jurisdiction, therefore, to bring about a closer and more permanent tie, a uniformity of work and a reciprocal union among the Royal Craft under our National Compact, we cherish a lively hope that every M. W. Grand Master and Representative of each State Grand Lodge will be present in person to assist in accomplishing this legitimate work, and we extend a fraternal invitation to all Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of Subordinate Lodges under our National Jurisdiction to attend the Special Communication and National Jubilee, as it will be of vital importance to them. On Monday, the 21st, day of May, there will be a National Grand Review and Inspection of all Subordinate Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies, and all members of the 33°.

THEREFORE, KNOW YE, that all Worshipful Masters and members of the Subordinate Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies, etc, are hereby summoned to be present at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, May 21st, for review and inspection by the National Grand Officers.

All Masters and Wardens failing to comply with these summons must report an excuse for such non-compliance to the National Grand Lodge through their State Grand Masters.

The Grand Masters of the several States will be held responsible for the strict compliance with these orders

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and caused the great seal of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge to be affixed at our National Grand East, and the Workshops of our National Masonic Jurisdiction on the Continent of North America &c., &c., this the 1st, day of Feduary, A. L. 5,900, A. D. 1900.

SIGNED:

Capt. W. D. Matthews,
M. W. N. G. M., of Masons U. S. of N. A., address lock box 104, Leavenworth City, Kansas,
Wm. H. Furrowh, M. W. N. D. G. M. Wilmington, Del.
J. W. Kinggold, M. W. N. S. W., No. 827 Walnut St., Wilmington, Del.
Rev. A. B. Allen, M. W. J. G. W., Rocky Ford, Ga.
Thos. Jefferson Martin, M. W. N. G. Treas. Dawagiach, Mich.
Phillip Matthews, N. G. Tyler, Galveston, Tex.
J. B. Lott, R. W. N. G. Sec'y, lock box 104, Leavenworth, Kansas.

[SEAL.]

P. S.—On Monday, the 21st, day of May, 1900, at the close of the Special Communication, if nothing prevents, the National Grand Lodge will ratify the work the Craftsmen perform at the Special Session by a grand demonstration and street parade.

All Subordinate Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters and Grand Chapters, Sir Knights, Commanders and Grand Commanders, and all organizations of the Order to the 33° who are in National Union with the compact, are respectfully invited to turn out on this occasion.

All Grand Masters of State Grand Lodges under the National Jurisdiction are hereby duly notified to have their State Grand Lodge Banner at the Special Session and in procession.

A full program will be published later.

By orders of National Grand Master of Masons,

Capt. W. D. Matthews,
M. W. N. G. Master.
[ATTES] Prof. J. B. Lott,
M. W. N. G., Sec'y.

N. B. Each State Grand Master must furnish their Subordinate Lodges with one of these Summons, and cause them to be read to the members.

Miss Georgiana V. Savoy, the well known and accomplished pianist, will play an instrumental solo and Miss Marie James, Washington's favorite vocalist, will sing to morrow afternoon at the Congressional Lyceum.

Both of these ladies are among Washington's favorite musicians.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Commencement exercises, First Congregational Church, Corner of 10th and G sts., n. w., Tuesday May 8th, 1900. Senator Gallinger will deliver the address to the graduates.

Exercises in memory of Prof. T. B. Hood will be held in the Andrew Rankin Chapel, Howard University, Sunday, May 6th, 1900, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The profession and public are cordially invited to be present.

NEGRO PROGRESS.

From the Union Herald.

A number of wealthy Negroes of Mississippi intend to raise $250,000 for the purpose of building and equipping a cotton mill in the state. A stock company will be organized. A prominent white business man of the state says of the project: "The white people are inclined to help the matter along as far as advice is concerned and aid in organization, although the Negroes do not seek to have them place any money in the company. This they want to do entrely themselves. Such a concearn would give employment to a large number of blacks, and would not only be a vast benefit to them, but to the state at large. It has my hearty sympathy."

The mother of Miss M. A. D. Madre, who has been sick for some time, died at her home in Eckington, D. C., last Sunday night. The many friends of the family are in sympathy with her.

The large audience which will be in attendance at the Congregational Lyceum Oddfellows' Hall tomorrow afternoon will in addition to the vocal and instrumental solos by Miss Marie James and Georgia Savoy, be treated to Blind Tom's famous "Battle of Manasses" by Mies Blanch I Coleman.

CLARK TOOK IT ALL.

Hired a Washington Hotel Annex at $10,000 a Month.

The city of Washington is not exactly provincial, but the way a modern up-to-date mining king spends his money has been viewed with quite as much astonishment there as a tally-ho in the village of Wayback. For example: When Senator Clark, of Montana, came to the capital he naturally began looking around for a house. Of course, he had a house in Butte, and a $2,000,000 palace in New York, but he had to have a place to stay there. So he bought the "Stewart Castle." This is the tremendous old run-down, ramshackle edifice owned by Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada. It has been on the market for years, but nobody wanted it. It has been out of repair so long that it needs to be entirely rebuilt. Weeds grow in the yard, the stairs wander drunkenly, and the cement with which the brick work is covered has peeled off in blotches until the place looks as if it had some skin disease. The price paid by the millionaire is said to be $140,000.

Having secured Senator Stewart's house, the gentleman from Montana began looking about for a place where he could put up. He went to the Arlington Hotel and asked if they could let him have about sixteen rooms en suite. The manager said they had no more than that in the entire "annex." "Well, how much do you want for the annex?" inquired Clark. "Ten thousand dollars a month," replied the manager. "All right; I'll take it." And in a few days Clark moved in. He entertained his particular friends here, and important witnesses who came on from Montana to testify in his trial stopped at the "annex."

The happiest man in the Senate now is the venerable Stewart, of Nevada. He is glad Clark came.—Chicago Journal.

EIGHT AND A PIG.

The Bag of Prisoners Made by One U. S. Infantry Man.

Reports from the Philippines contain much interesting matter of a personal nature. An incident described in a report just received at the War Department shows the gallantry of a soldier of the regulars, Private John Haney, of the Twenty-second Infantry, who is detached and serving with Lowe's scouts. He was posted by Lieut. Castner to guard a mountain pass about twenty miles back of Vigan. The night was half gone when Haney saw a fire burning brightly some little distance down the mountain side. Taking his carbine, he followed a wood trail which led toward the light, and emerging into an opening saw dimly the outlines of a native hut, and close about the fire the forms of eight Filipinos dressed in the faded uniforms of the insurgent army.

Their guns were thrown aside in a careless manner and they were all deeply interested in the cooking of a young pig that turned on the spit above the fire. Creeping carefully forward Haney came to a position which would give him a great advantage should the rebels stand for a fight, and then, leveling his piece, he called on them to surrender.

They were thrown into the greatest confusion by the unexpected appearance of the American, and, thinking they were entirely surrounded, gave themselves up without showing the least resistance. Haney brought into camp the eight men, one a sergeant, the same number of guns, and a little pig beautifully roasted.—Chicago Tribune.

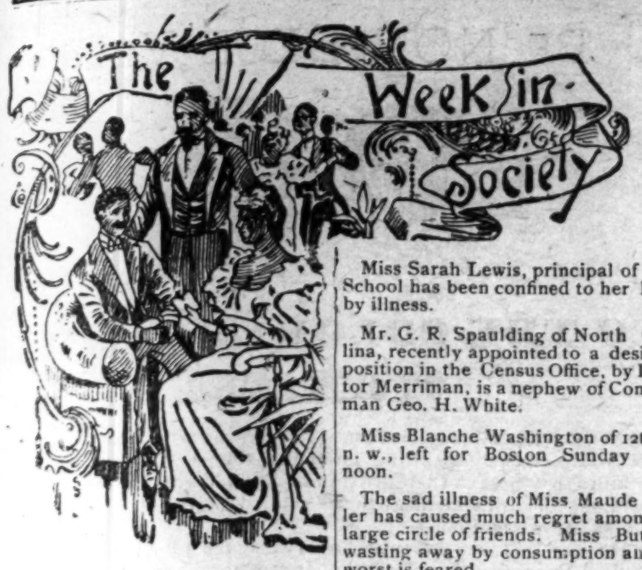
A GRASS CUTTER.

Something Far Better than the Lawn Mower.

The limitations of the average lawn mower for cutting around trees, shrubbery and grass plot edges are well known, and in the keeping of large "places," where these irregular patches have to be trimmed by hand, the extra labor is a serious matter. Particularly is this the case since the introduction of the modern idea of breaking up long stretches of sward by numerous clumps of irregularly

(Unique Grass Cutter.)

placed shrubbery. Recognizing these facts, a Missourian has devised a grass cutter especially adapted for such purposes. It consists of a single large driving wheel, which operates two horizontally placed grass cutters. The operation of the latter is exactly like that of the hair clippers used by barbers in cutting the hair close to the back of the neck. These clippers are operated by means of a chain and sprocket arrangement, which is operated by a small shaft geared to the driving wheel, as will be understood from an inspection of the illustration. The character of the cutters permits of the very close cropping of the grass in awkward and inaccessible positions.



Miss Louise Coleman is still confined to her home by sickness.

Miss Laura G. Arnold left Tuesday in company with her mother, for Columbus, Ohio, to be gone for two weeks.

Mrs. B. K. Bruce is in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Shermont W. Lewis.

Miss Victoria Richardson, sister to Trustee Richardson and tutor in Livingston College, N. C., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. I. G. Richardson.

The family of Bishop Cicero R. Harris arrived in the city last Thursday and will spend a few weeks here.

Rev. I. L. Thomas of Asbury Church left for Chicago last Tuesday to attend the general conference. Over five hundred delegates will be present from all over the world of which only fifty-six will be colored.

A very pleasant reception was given to Miss Esther Skeene, of Cleveland, Ohio, last Wednesday evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Richardson, by Miss Erma. Many fashionable young ladies and gentlemen were present to greet Miss Skeene, who left for her home this evening.

Mr. W. H. Lister of New York, is in the city.

Mrs. R. J. Harlan, the wife of Mr. Robert J. Harlan is dangerously ill at her residence 1616 Corcoran St., n. w.

The Young Men's Protective League is preparing for a grand School excursion, June 21st., 1900. Their past record fo giving excursions is sufficient guarantee for the future. Chairman Wm. B. Harris tells us that this excursion will be the event of the season. The League is daily growing in popularity.

Miss Blanche Washington of 1928 12th, St., n. w., left Sundany evening last for Boston, Mass., where she will spend the summer with relatives.

Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett, will attend the exercise of the Congrational Lyceum tomorrow at Oddfellows' Hall.

The Boston Baking Company delivers the best bread in the city; wholsome and fresh at all times. They beleive in upholding the dignity of labor and are true friends of the colered race.

EARL'S ETCHINGS.

The indescribable, pathetic scenes among the famine stricken victims of India are inviting the attention of the entire civihzed world. Sixty million men, women and children are dying of hunger. No where can food be found. The rice fields have long since been reduced to naught and are now in a utter state of barreness. Small children in numberless bands creep from meadow to meadow, homeless, uncla.. and emaciated. Christianity stands aloof, looking upon the sickening spectacle with much awe and sadness. This picture of misery should stir the soul of the entire human race.

The defeat of M. S. Quay in the United States Senate marks another fatal retrogression in the final days of the administration. What ever may be the result, to await calmly the issue is to show the honesty and the integrety of the American people.

Mrs. Thomas A. Queenan of Brooklyn, N. Y. is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ware, 228 Mass. Ave., n. e.

A complimentary dance was given at the Conservatory of Music Friday night before last by Miss Louise Smallwood in honor of her guest, Miss Mabel Grant, of Boston. The affair was strickly private and those present universally agreed that it was one of the pleasantest occassions that they had ever attended.

Mr. Douglass Winfield, an attache of the famous Colonial Express, was in town Sunday. Mr. Winfield looks well and speaks in the highest terms of the East and West.

The name of Rev. Francis Grimke, pastor of the Fiftee th Street Presbyterian Church is strongly endorsed for a member upon the new board of education.

The Commencement of the Howard University Medical School will take place May, 8.

The dinner tendered Mr. Richard Thompson a few evenings ago was quite a unique colation. The large banquet hall at the Delmo-Koonce Cafe was profusely decorated and assisted in producing an effect that will long be remembered.

Miss Louise Coleman, Superintendent of the Third Baptist Sunday School, is able to resume her duties as teacher in Slater Building.

Mrs. R. W. Thompson continues to be ill at her residence in Le Droit Park.

Mr. H. Eugene Wilson is a juror in Circuit Court no. 2.

Miss Sarah Lewis, principal of Cook School has been confined to her house by illness.

Mr. G. R. Spaulding of North Carolina, recently appointed to a desirable position in the Census Office, by Director Merriman, is a nephew of Congress man Geo. H. White.

Miss Blanche Washington of 12th st., n. w., left for Boston Sunday afternoon.

The sad illness of Miss Maude Butler has caused much regret among her large circle of friends. Miss Butler is wasting away by consumption and the worst is feared.

Miss Beatrice Malvan has been appointed a copyist in the office of the Douglass Insurance Company.

WILL A COLORED MAN BE

ELECTED TO THE BISHOPRIC AT THE COMING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE.

SEEMS TO BE A SERIOUS QUESTION NOW ASKED BY THOUSANDS.

From the Union Herald.

Just at this time the e is considerable speculation in Methodist Episcopal Church circles through the country over the probability of some colored man being presented for election as bishop at the next General Conference which convenes in Chicago on the second of May. This great body unlike the one to convene in Columbus soon, is not contending so much as to who shall be elected to the bishopric, as is over the question of electing any at all. At the last General Conference at Omaha, Dr. Bowen of Gammon Theological college, of Atlanta Ga., was given 145 votes for the high office of Bishop.

It should be explained that the Episcopacy in the Methodist Episcopal Church is not like the Episcopacy in the Protestant Episcopal Church, or in the Church of England, or the African Methodist church. The Episcopacy in these churches is diocesan, while in the Methodist church it is connectional: That is, each Bishop in the latter church instead of being confined in his supervision to a diocese, is a general superintendent of the entire church, hence when a bishop dies, that death does not create a vacancy in the common acceptation of the term. The Episcopacy is a unit, whether it be composed of one person or twenty. During the last quadrennium only one bishop has died out of the 16 effective men. But nearly all of them are now well along in years. The average age of the 15 effective bishops is just two thirds of a century, and the combined age is just 1,000 years. Two of them 75 years of age, seven of them are over 65, and the youngest is 60, in view of these facts it is now generally conceded that there must be some new bishops elected. How many should be chosen will be one of the most interesting questions before the conference. The concensus of opinion is that at least two will be made, but Zion's Herald, which is quite coservative in this direction, has declared that there should be four chosen.

It can be easily understood just why the election of a colored bishop would occasion world—wide interest and speculation in that powerful and distinguished body.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NAIONAL CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, May 9th.

Low rates via Baltimore & Ohio Rail road.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railrod Comany will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River to Cincinnati, Ohio, account of National Convention People's Party at rate of one first class fare for the round trip. Tickets good going on May 7th., returning, leaving Cincinnati not later than May 12th.

PROF. BOOKER T. WASINGTON MAKES A CALL.

EDITOR THE BEE:—

Through your paper I wish to call the attention of our race as far as possible to the fact that the Census Bureau is planning to make a special effort during the taking of the Census in June to find the exact amount of property of every description that is owned by the Negro race. This means a great deal to us as a people, and we will be very largely judged by the world by the result.

It is of the utmost importance that each individual member of the race in every part of the country begin at once to make a careful list of the amount and value of the property that he owns so as to be ready to give it at once to the census taker.

It is also important that as far as possible ministers and theachers call the attention of the people to this matter as far in advance as may be thought best.

Yours truly,
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

COLORED LADIES' ATTENTION.

MRS. LIVINGSTON of New York, a lady intrested in manuel training and who has devoted careful thought to Dress cutting Designing Making and Millinery, has invented a Dress Cutting Machine the most wonderful method for cuttiug ladies' and children,s garments known.

She has been giving talks in the various churches in the interest of opening a dress cutting school for colored ladies. Owing to the many requests she has decided to conduct a CLASS in Oppenhimer's Hall 514 9th, street, n. w.

Instructions will be given in the ART OF DRESS. Pupils make their own gows while learning. She has decided to reduce h r terms from $20, to $12.50 and give each, one of her new skirt systems absolutely free. Call and examin, es we give trial lessons free.

TRAILING SHEEP.

May Be the Last Great Drive Across States From Pacific Northwest.

J. I. Carson, a well-known drover, is in Portland preparing to start "on the trail" with 8,500 yearling wethers, purchased in Morrow county. He says he would like to buy about 6,000 more, but remarked: "They are holding 'em too high for me. I am willing to pay $2.25 a head for wethers, and $2.75 for ewes, but eastern Oregon sheep men think they are worth more, so we can't trade."

Mr. Carson says he will start his big flock early in May, just as soon as the sheep have been shorn. He will probably ship by train from Heppner to Huntington, and ferry across the Snake River near the terminus of the Oregon Railroad. He has not yet solved the problem as regards crossing Wyoming, as the new quarintine law of the state was formed to prevent sheep "trailing" across its lands. He was thinking, therefore, of spending the summer and fall in the Wood River Mountains, and will decide in the meantime how to invade Wyoming.

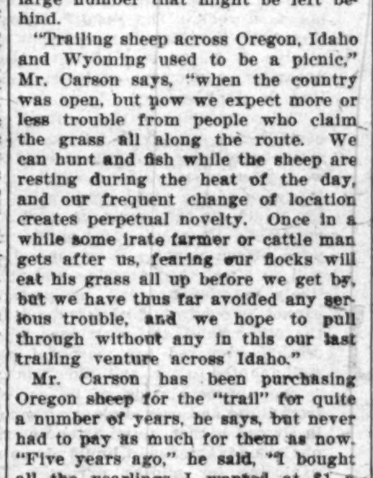
He thinks this will be the last band of sheep "trailed" across the State of Idaho, as the Snake River plains are now nearly all claimed for range, and the water has been about all taken up. In one locality he will have a twenty-five mile drive without watering places, and as six miles a day is a fair day's travel, the sheep will have to go without water for four days on a stretch. He will drive over this region in the night time, as the weather will be too hot to enable the animals to travel without water. The country along there is sage brush and sand, and great care will have to be exercised in order to avoid losing sheep. He will provide the band with twenty bells, he says, and by counting these and the black sheep frequently, the men will be able to miss any large number that might be left behind.

"Trailing sheep across Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming used to be a picnic," Mr. Carson says, "when the country was open, but now we expect more or less trouble from people who claim the grass all along the route. We can hunt and fish while the sheep are resting during the heat of the day, and our frequent change of location creates perpetual novelty. Once in a while some irate farmer or cattle man gets after us, fearing our flocks will eat his grass all up before we get by, but we have thus far avoided any serious trouble, and we hope to pull through without any in this our last trailing venture across Idaho."

Mr. Carson has been purchasing Oregon sheep for the "trail" for quite a number of years, he says, but never had to pay as much for them as now. "Five years ago," he said, "I bought all the yearlings I wanted at $1 a head in eastern Oregon, and drove them through to Central City, Neb., where I had them fed on corn that cost eight cents a bushel, and on hay at two dollars a ton, delivered. And yet our firm made no money out of the transaction—just came out even. We hope to make money now."—Morning Oregonian.

A Princely Salary.

Edward P. Bryan, of St. Louis, who has been engaged to look after the new underground tunnel in New York city, is the son of an Episcopalian clergyman. Born in Ohio, but descended from an old and distinguished Virginia family, he entered the service of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1865, while still young. His first work was that of a telegraph operator, his office being in Lebanon, Ky. After occupying several subordinate positions, he became the agent of the road in Frankfort, and in August, 1891, he was appointed superintendent of the company's terminals in Louisville. He held this office only until the following February, relinquishing it, however, simply because he was wanted in a more responsible position. From the early part of 1892 until 1895 he took charge of the company's terminals in St. Louis. Mr. Bryan comes to New York under a five-year contract at a salary of $20,000 a year.



(Edward P. Bryan.)

THE ROMANCE OF AN EGG.

Report Says It Will End In an Iowa Wedding.

A GIRL'S DAY DREAMING.

An Egg With a Young Lady's Name on It Sent to Cuba—The Reply—Letters Followed Fast and Furious—A Furlough.

A unique romance, involving the colonial policy of the United States, the Iowa hen and a romantic and pretty girl has just developed in Fort Dodge, Ia., says the Philadelphia Press.

The incident also tells the story of how trade follows the flag and how closely recent events have served to link the commerce and human interest of the Far West with the same lines in the Far East.

Fort Dodge has become the acknowledged headquarters of the egg and poultry business for the West, many train loads of live and dressed poultry and hundreds of thousands of dozens of eggs being shipped annually to the Eastern markets.

During the shipping season in the summer months large forces of girls are employed handling eggs taken from pickling vats in the A. R. Loomis egg house preparatory to shipment. One of the girls selected a large, smooth egg, and in a moment of romance and day dreaming wrote her name and address upon it with an indelible pencil.

It was placed in case with 277 others and shipped to New York, where it found its way to the warehouse of an exporter and was one of the first shipments of American eggs made to Cuba. Weeks slipped into months, and the young lady forgot her romantic dreams of summer days and egg shells, but the maiden's message was working out her destiny.

Early in December she received a letter which bore the postmark of Guines, Cuba. On the upper right-hand corner of the envelope were the words, "Official business." These were carefully canceled, and in the regulation place was a maroon-colored stamp. On opening it she found the following letter enclosed:

"United States Signal Corps—Telegraph Office, Guines, Cuba, December 14, 1899. Miss Lizzie Gilay, Fort Dodge, Ia.: I am sure you had no idea into whose hands and to what distant lands the egg upon which you wrote your name would go. It came to me with a large shipment from the United States, and was purchased by a Cuban merchant here, who, being unable to read English, brought it to me for translation. I would be very glad to have you answer this letter, as I am curious to know the one who adopted so novel a method of correspondence. I have a camera, and have had a snap-shot taken of myself with the egg in my hand. If you care for one of the pictures let me hear from you. Very truly, Charles Percy Smith, Guines, Cuba."

This letter was promptly answered with a request for the picture, which arrived in due time with another letter, in which Mr. Smith gave a more detailed personal account of himself. In this letter Mr. Smith says:

"I am in the employ of the United States Signal Corps, and have charge of the office at this place. I like it here very much indeed. It is nice and healthy and the people treat you well. They think an American is a small god. Now, please answer this letter soon, and after we become a little better acquainted I will write you a more interesting letter than I can now."

Letters followed fast, if not furious, but the communications were of such a nature that the public is not entitled to their contents.

Sufficient to relate that the results have been so satisfactory that a recent letter from the Cuban isle intimates that Mr Smith will soon secure a leave of absence from his governmental duties, and his vacation will be spent in Iowa.

Sawyer's Charity Limit.

The death of former-Senator Sawyer brings to mind a story told of him by a friend of his in Washington. Sawyer was a very generous giver of charity, and of presents which neither he nor the beneficiary would have cared to denominate as charity, though the gifts amounted to much the same, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. He told his friend one day that he was going to turn over a new leaf and try to keep his donations down to a limit that would not exceed $1,000 a month. Three months after he had announced this resolution his friend asked how he had made out.

"I started out pretty well," he replied, "and if I hadn't given an old friend of mine in Wisconsin who had struck hard luck $10,000 last month I think I should have kept within the limit."

British Colonies.

Great Britain has three general classes of colonies. Those controlled entirely by the home government are crown colonies, and their funds and laws are managed by the administration, which does as it pleases. A second class has what is called representative government. In such the crown retains the veto power and controls the public officers. Those of the third class have responsible government. In such colonies the crown has no control over any public officer except that it appoints the governor and retains its veto on legislation.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT HOME.

The Ex-President's Wife Leads a Quiet Country Life.

Back from the road that leads out of Princeton, N. J., to the Pennsylvania turnpike, on the grounds surrounding the big white house where ex-President Cleveland lives, a graceful, trimly clad woman can be seen any fair day moving about among a great flock of chickens with all the rapt attention of someone who is deeply concerned in a task. It is Mrs. Cleveland, who possesses the finest lot of poultry in the country thereabouts.

The daily life of Mrs. Cleveland is one that few women would care to lead after having had a taste of the life as mistress of the White House, but she seems very contented and very happy. The care and solicitude of the children, the little social duties made necessary by her husband's position, and the chickens, fill her life completely. It is a big house she lives in, but the life in it is very simple, and the running of it is left very largely to an old housekeeper who has been in her family for years. Her main ambition is to see their girls made happy. Their education, under her supervision, is one of the most idyllic one can imagine. There is a governess and a teacher of languages, and the education of the girls is a matter of every moment of their waking life. No arduous class or lesson hours, but the simple, natural intercourse of refinement of speech and intelligent conversation, added to the best of all education for a young girl's mind, the continued exposition of fine example.

During the winter days the big east room of the south side of the house, which is filled with dainty, pretty objects of art and household adornment, is the scene of hours of instruction that to the forming minds of the girls is naught but pleasure. There are readings and music, new illustrations to criticize, besides the general summing up of the wonder of new things that unfold day by day. In all these hours the mother is there helping and aiding in the work her heart is so set upon. When the time for the children's afternoon drive comes she takes herself to the chicken yard, where the flock is inspected and care given where needed, for Mrs. Cleveland is very proud and very careful of her chickens, and could give many a farmer points on their culture. —N. Y. Telegram.

MRS. POTTER'S ECONOMY.

Ships Her Week Washing to New York to Escape Newport Rates.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has several times demonstrated her ability to play politics, is one of the type of American women that make them so admired by the men of the world's countries. But this is not to be a record of any politics she plays, but, rather, to show how the feminine instinct cannot be subserved, no matter how high a position in the world a woman may attain. Mrs. Palmer looks over her various domiciles with all the care and attention to detail that the wife of a laborer would bestow on a Harlem flat, and perhaps more.

While at Newport last summer she was looking over her expenses for the week and was surprised at the item for laundry work. She sent for the laundryman and asked him if he could not make the price a little more reasonable. He could not. He did not have much of a season, and he had to make the most of it, and that was the price every one else paid, and she would have to pay it also if she wanted the work done. Inquiry of other washmen disclosed the same conditions. Then she tried to find a woman who could do the class of work she wanted, and found that the expense would be as great as the laundrymen would be.

Mrs. Palmer thought the matter over and evolved a plan. She sat down and wrote to Senator Platt, asking him would he be good enough to send her a frank that would allow her to send express matter from Newport to New York. The Senator replied with the requested frank. Then the haughty Mrs. Palmer had the week's wash packed up and expressed to New York city, where it was done for about half the expense she had been put to in Newport for the same work. In speaking of the matter afterward she was heard to remark: "Dear me! I wonder how the poor people keep clean."—N. Y. Telegram.

Church Sleepers.

Here is a story which was told by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson at the Twentieth Century Club, in Boston recently. A country clergyman called on Henry Ward Beecher and asked his advice about what to do with persons who go to sleep in church, something which had become quite prevalent in his congregation. Mr. Beecher listened very attentively, admitted that it was serious, and then said: "When I first came to Plymouth church I thought about this problem, and I will tell you about the course I decided upon. The sexton was given strict orders that if he saw any person asleep in the congregation, he should at once go straight into the pulpit and wake up the minister."

Royalty in Domestic Life.

When the Prince of Wales alludes to his mother he always uses the words, "My mother, the Queen." The Duke of York he invariably refers to as "My son, the Duke of York." On the continent such simplicity is tabooed; the utterances of the mighty are controlled by strict and formal etiquette. —Chicago Times-Herald.

A SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Where They Are Reared as Pets for Children.

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED.

Small Equine Aristocrats—They Must Be Kind and Gentle—Kindness Practised Under All Circumstances—The Patriarch of the Farm.

A Shetland pony farm, where ponies are raised and trained for their life work, is a place full of interest to one who admires the gentle little creatures—and who does not?

From the time a pony is born until it reaches the age when it may assume the dignity of harness it receives the best of care. There is a farm in Wayne county, Ind., where about two hundred of the little animals are produced every year. There are warm barns with long rows of straw-littered stalls; overhead are mows of sweet-smelling hay, and a trough of pure running water sparkles and gurgles at one end of the barn.

Every stall contains a pony, and they are all as quiet and well-behaved as a thoroughly disciplined school of children. If a stranger enter the barn it is instantly known by every pony there, and there is a turning of heads and switching of tails indicative of restrained curiosity.

There is a broad and long space of clear flooring between the two rows of stalls. To walk along this floor and inspect the ponies from the rear recalls the remark of a famous man about Chinamen: "They all look alike until seen separately.'

When the attendant, whose sole business is to wait upon these small equine aristocrats, leads out one after another and explains its distinguishing features, the difference is then quite perceptible.

Here is one that has been especially trained for some little girl who is nervous and timid. Its dainty step and intelligent eye indicate fine style and a tractable, docile disposition. Its glossy coat shines like satin and its little hoofs are like black ivory.

Another is shown, sturdy, robust and strong. Fully as beautiful and intelligent, it is not so sensitive as the first, it has natural qualifications suitable for the disposition and use of a boy who is not at all nervous or timid, and who may wish to ride or drive long distances in a day, and who may thoughtlessly speak loudly or rudely or drop the whip too heavily across the pony's back, and still not really wish to have a runaway. There are grades between these two extremes in which a pony may be found suitable for any sort of boy or girl.

Ponies of almost any color desired may be found, but the favorite colors are bays and blacks. There is no demand for sorrels with large cream-colored spots, such as were quite common some years ago. The solid colors are regarded as more beautiful and are the only ones now sought by fastidious buyers.

In training the ponies kindness is practised under all circumstances. When the little pony colt, which a man can take up in his arms and carry about, is strong enough to run and play with its mother, a little halter is put on it and it is taught to lead and start and stop at the word. When it grows stronger, but not yet full grown, little sets of buff harness, with silver buckles, is fitted on it, and it is driven about with lines. A gentle pressure of the bit on the tender mouth is sufficient to guide it.

Later on it is hitched to a little yellow cart and trotted about the smooth gravel drives that wind among stately trees in every direction. It is taken close to puffing locomotives and alongside queer looking vehicles, and into the neighborhood of shops where there is the sound of clanging iron and pounding hammers and ringing bells. Its actions under all these conditions are carefully noted and recorded, and its special qualifications for particular purpose fully ascertained.

It has been learned it this farm that a pony's natural characteristics are not easily changed, although vicious propensities may in a measure be subdued, and a timid, shrinking spirit encouraged by kindness to assume more confidence and agressiveness.

It is never attempted to teach the ponies any special tricks, the sole purpose being to make them useful, tractable and safe under all circumstances. When the pony is sold and started away from the only home and friends it has ever known, the purchaser is recommended to be kind and considerate to it at all times.

When the ponies are permitted to remain out all winter an astonishing growth of hair appears. This thick coat of hair is heavy and long, and then the pony is far from beautiful. But when the warmth of spring comes the little creatures throw off their winter clothing and appear smooth and shiny in their new spring attire.

The patriarch of this farm is appropriately called "Tom Thumb." He was imported from Shetland Islands ten years ago, and is now fourteen. He is coal black, and is as dainty and vivacious as can be imagined. Dozens of ponies are imported from Shetland every year for breeding purposes. This is made necessary because the succeeding generations of ponies are larger than their progenitors, which result is attributed to the salubrious climate of this country as compared with the native home of the ponies.—Chicago Tribune.

UNDERTAKER

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing rst-class work.

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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS FAMILIES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at retail drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One Gramm of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten RIPANS) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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LIQUID AIR.

Experiments in Cartridges So Far Unsatisfactory.

Ever since it was demonstrated that liquid air could be readily produced on a commercial scale it has been hoped and expected that one of the principal uses to which it would be applied would be that of an explosive material for blasting purposes particularly in mines, where the new explosive would have the important advantages of safety in handling and of not vitiating the air, like gunpowder or dynamite, by the gases of ignition.

Some months ago a report announced that liquid air had been formally adopted for blasting purposes in the government coal mines in Germany, says Consul General Mason, of Berlin, in a report to the State Department but inquiry proved that this announcement was at least premature.

Among the most systematic and interesting practical experiments this far made in this direction has been the series of tests lately undertaken by the Vienna Crystal Palace Ice Company in the presence of experts from the Austrian technical committee for the War Department. The liquid air used in these tests was obtained from the Linde Company at Munich, and shipped to Vienna in open flasks, provided with the Dewar vacuum jacket and packed with felt and cotton wrappings in wooden cases, with a loose cap of felt over the open mouth of each flask.

When put up at the laboratory for shipment the liquid contained 75 per cent. oxygen and 25 per cent. nitrogen; but before it had reached Vienna and was used in the experiments it had lost about half its bulk by evaporation, and what remained contained 85 per cent. oxygen to 15 per cent. nitrogen. The absorbents used in preparing the cartridges were silicious marl (Kieselguhr) and 'solar oil," and, according to the report, two methods of preparation were employed. By one process the marl and oil was mixed in a wooden vessel, and the liquid air gradually added until a stiff paste was formed, which was packed in paper cartridge shells covered with asbestos.

By the other plan, the mixture of marl and oil was put into the cartridge, which was enclosed in a lead case with a layer of felt between, and the liquid air then poured in until the paste was completely saturated. The cartridges prepared by both methods were safe and readily transportable, and their explosive power tested by firing at the bottom of deep holes bored in rock. The results showed that while liquid air is an efficient explosive, it is far less effective than dynamite, guncotton, explosive gelatine, or giant powder.

The conclusions of the military experts were concisely as follows: Both methods of preparing the cartridges were pronounced wasteful, and in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the liquid air they must be used immediately after being prepared; beyond fifteen minutes the evaporation will so affect the cartridge that it is likely to miss fire and its strength cannot be even roughly guaranteed. On the other hand, the cartridges when freshly prepared are powerful and well adapted to coal and other mining.

The net conclusion to be derived from these and preceding experiments in Europe is that, notwithstanding the obvious advantages of liquid air as an explosive for mining purposes, the rapid deterioration of the cartridges and their varying and uncertain strength are obstacles so serious that, until they can be overcome, its value and application to that use will remain experimental and comparatively limited.

FOUND USEFUL.

A Burglar Bombarded With Electric Light Bulbs.

"Of all the outlandish weapons ever employed in a fight," said a business man of the South Side, "I think I brought the most fantastic on record into play one night last week.

"My family are away on a visit at present, and I am keeping bachelor hall out at the house. On the night to which I refer I was aroused about 3 a. m. by a noise somewhere in the region of the dining-room, and, thinking I had shut up the dog there, I jumped up very foolishly and came down stairs in my night clothes, without so much as a pocket knife. When I opened the dining-room door I was startled to see a big, rough-looking man bending over the sideboard at the far end of the room, and after he had stood there en tableau for a moment the fellow made a rush at me. I leaped back into the hall and glared around for a weapon. On a table nearby were a dozen incandescent light bulbs, which I had brought home to replace some that had burned out, and purely by instinct I grabbed one of them and threw it at the burglar. It hit the door casing close to his head, and, to my amazement, exploded with a noise like a young lyddite shell. I suppose it was a still greater surprise to the other fellow, for he let out a yell and broke for the rear, followed by a rapid-fire bombardment of sixteen-candle-power incandescents, which I continued to throw at him as long as he remained in range. They smashed against the furniture with a series of clashes that alarmed the whole neighborhood, and I have been gathering up fragments of broken glass ever since.

"The burglar must have thought I was chasing him with hand grenades. It was the first time I ever knew that incandescents made such a row when they broke. An electrician tells me that it is caused by the air rushing into the vacuum."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

BE NOT DECEIVED!!

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE of America.

RECOGNIZING the fact that there are many so called hair growers and straighteners now being offered on the market, and knowing to a certainty that most of these are frauds pure and simple, we wish to make a straight forward statement to the colored people of America through its best paper, the Planet.

In the year 1871, our present Secretary through a fortunate circumstance acquired the receipt for OZONO. It was not offered for sale or pushed to any extent until 1875, when it was put upon the market and meet with marked success. After a thorough test by the leading colored people of that time, it was pronounced an honest, legitimate remedy. True to all we claimed for it and worthy in every respect of the confidence and attention of every member of the colored race. Because they found it to cause the hair to GROW LONG AND STAIGHT, soft and fine and as beautiful as an April morning. It also cures all forms of itching, humiliating scalp diseases, stops the hair from falling out, and causes a new growth to grow on the baldest head. Now, whenever a genuine article appears on the market, there are always a lot of people who imitate and make capital out of the merits of other people's goods. Seeing our marked success numerous so called hair growers and hair straighteners were put on the market. Of course the colored people had no way to tell that they were being fooled and bought most of them to their sorrow.

Now we ask you a plain question. Would we absolutely agree to refund you your money provided you are not satisfied with the preparations we manufacture if our goods were not true to all we claim for them? We assert right here that we have advertised for nearly 24 years, offering to return the money for every case in which Ozono did not give satisfaction and we have nevr yet had to refund the money. Ozono will positively take the Kinks out of Knotty, Kinky, Curly, Refractory Hair. It will make short, harsh hair long and straight, It will cure your head of all itching, worrying, running scalp diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Itch, &c.

It will stop your hair from falling out. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, making the hair Long and Soft, Fine and Silky and as beautiful as an April morning. 10 000 people are to—day using Ozono and not one complaint. We have thousands of testimonials we have not space to publish. Rev. B. Hertz, an eminent Colored Divine of the Church write: I have found your Ozono to prove satisfactory in every particular.

Kate W. Page, Blacksburg, Va., writes—Your preparation has proven true to all you claim for it.

The price of Ozono is 50c. a box. It takes from 3 to 4 to accomplish the treatment. We make this special offer for a limited time only. Cut out this Coupon and send to us with $1.00, and we will forward you 4 boxes of Ozono and one bottle Electrical Skin Refiner which makes black skin bright rough skin soft and pliant and cures all skin deseases. We will also include one fancy jar of our Electrical Skin Food—nature's great beautifier, removes Wrinkles, Moth patches, freckles and all facial blemishes, and to prove our liberality we will add to this one package of Anti-Odor. A positive cure for Sore Throat, all forms of Womb Diseases, Chilblains, Sore and Frosted Feet, also removes all smells and Odors arising from the human body such as Feet, Arm pits, &c.

Remember we will refund the money if you are not pleased the goods and positively this offer is not good but for a short time only. Cut out and mail this Coupon to us with one Dollar and get this grand combination Offer; as this opportunity will not occur again.

Boston Chemical Company,

411 23D Street - - Richmond, Va.

I enclose you $1.00 (One Dollar) for which please send me the following goods at once:

(four) LARGE BOXES "OZONO" HAIR GROWER AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER.
(one) LARGE BOTTLE ELECTRICAL SKIN REFINER,
(one) LARGE JAR ELECTRICAL [illegible] FOOD,
(one) LARGE PACKAGE ANTI ODOR.

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Name.....

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City ..... Co. .....

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

It is well to study human nature, then we would not feel disappointed when troubles arise.

Lena:—A devoted girl friend is certainly a pleasure but a true gentleman friend is more so.

Katie:—At the age of thirty, a girl is considered just about the right age to wed. One is not an old maid now a days until she is forty, even then, she must not be reminded of the fact.

Fashion:—Patten leather shoes are very dressy looking, but exceedingly uncomfortable to one's feet, in warm weather.

This being a white season, most of the girls will be compelled to dress becomingly, as white can be worn by most everyone.

P.S. Watch the person who talks about himself, because he will be sure to talk about others.

A. B Never leave your guest in the parlor alone, over two minutes.

It is not the proper thing for a lady to hold a man's hat and coat throughout church services. Men should be made to know that they have hands and a lap of their own.

O. Your marriage no doubt will be a happy one. Every body speaks in the highest terms of your friend.

Virgie:—Never say you can or will do a thing until you have thoroughly looked over your mind.

Allie:—You are said to be very changable. Such a person is said to be fickle, or not responsible for his own actions.

Lottie:—Let your own heart decide your love. It is much better to marry an ignorant or rather an uneducated man who loves you fondly and will work for you than to marry a man of title who oft-times thinks more of himself than others think of him.

The girl who weds for profession only, weds to her sorrow.

It is quite the fad to have large feet. Most of our girls are pleased with fashion, as it is easily followed.

Never ask a person to do a thing more than twice. Some people like to be begged into every and any thing

Inquirer:—The present system of physical culture in the public schools is excellent. It is rumored that it will be greatly modified next year.

Teacher:—If Supervisors be made eighth grade teachers, I feel sorry for certain teachers who are expecting a promotion. A step down to the eighth grade would do some of the supervisors no harm, as they need exercise.

D. E. Never force a person to do a thing as it terminates in but little, or no good.

Flossie:—You are mistaken, the wedding in the special department will not be until next year.

Ella:—One's trousseau should consist of at least one half dozen undergarments of every kind, beautifully made, five dresses, including the wedding dress, three hats, four pairs of gloves, plenty of handkerchiefs and all other needful articles. Table and bed linen are also furnished by the bride. The smart girl will have many pieces of her own handiwork, such as bureau scarfs, table covers, pillow shams and fancy cushions.

Earl:—You are a very concise writer I like things pointedly put, just as you know how to put them. See.

Lucy:—You are too sensative. I don't think the lady ment to insult you when she advised you to go and see your sick relative.

Olive:—A true friend is hard to find and when you find one, be sure and treat him right.

"Ingratitude is stronger than traitor's arms."

The person is seeminly interested in every body's else welfare and allows his to go undone, is too good to be natural.

Mabel:—It is easier to get a bad name than to retain a good one, therefore be exceedingly careful.

Girls in school should not have male company, "As boys and books won't mix.'

A long faced person should wear the hair low and not on the top of the head.

Some news of great interest will come out soon.

Rudy:—It is a very easy matter to marry; but living afterwards is what most couples fail to talk about. A girl should endeavor to show a man her true disposition and tell him just what she will expect of him in the future, as soon as they are engaged. The man should do the same. Then if they don't like each others ideas they will find it much easier to separate than to be divorced after marriage.

R. P. A person who has loved sincerely and has been disappointed has a tender heart and should be dealt with accordingly.

HOW THE BIRDS TALK

A GOVERNMENT EXPERT HAS STUDIED THEIR LANGUAGE.

He Says the Crow Is a Great Talker, and the Wild Turkey Converses More or Less Freely, But the Hen Is the Best Conversationalist of All.

"An interesting phase of the study of bird language is the discovery that it is not the most highly developed birds that have the greatest variety of sounds expressing different things, and therefore the largest vocabulary. On the contrary, the common field crow has a vocabulary more expressive and of a wider range than many of the finest song birds. In all the comparisons, however, I except the parrot, which I regard as more of a human than a bird.

"The bird language has notes indicating all the emotions—envy, love, jealousy, contentment, alarm, pain, pleasure. It is sufficiently comprehensive for the needs of the different families and that it is thoroughly understood even by the young birds at an early age is demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have given the subject any serious and intelligent consideration.

"The American wild turkey, one of the finest fowls of the Western world, or the Eastern for that matter, affords one of the best illustrations of the versatility of bird language. It has a vocabulary of at least a dozen words, well defined. For instances, its constant peril from half a dozen sources, overhead, and underfoot, renders necessary different notes to express the kind of danger, whether immediate or prospective, and the source, whether in the air or on the ground. For danger overhead, as from a hawk or an eagle, where the peril is still remote, the turkey has a low note, well drawn out, which cautions every member of the flock. For immediate danger it gives an entirely different note, quick, sharp, prolonged, tremulous, meaning, 'Hide! The enemy! The enemy!'

"When danger threatens from a fox or a dog a distinct signal must be used. From the dog or the fox he must fly up into the trees. From the hawk or the eagle the turkey must hide on the ground in the underbrush. Thus, when the dog or the fox appears the signal to fly is given. The same note as the flying signal is used when there is a suspicion of danger on the ground, except that the note is prolonged instead of being quickly uttered. The instant the warning of danger from an unknown enemy on the ground is heard every bird in the flock ceases feeding. With necks elongated, looking carefully in every direction, the flock circles around until it has covered an area great enough to show that the alarm was groundless.

"When feeding in a field where the food is plentiful and of the kind it likes, the turkey has a sound of contentment, varying at the different stages, until the final word from the patriach of the flock checks the meal instantly and away they go. The turkey also has words or sounds of defiance, often combined with the gobble of the male. Its vocabulary includes a ringing note of exultation when he has conquered a foe, and distinct and characteristic expressions for envy, want, pain, pleasure, alarm or comfort.

"Generally the song of the singing bird is merely a call for its mate. When the canary in its gilded cage sings loudest, it is usually a call of agony, instead of pleasure. It is pouring out music from its throat in the mad endeavor to call its absent mate to its side. Correctly interpreted, it is an appeal for freedom, an appeal for the happiness of old, when with its mate it wandered free in the empire of the air.

"In my investigations I have found that the hen bird of the domestic chicken has as fluent a command of language as almost any member of the feathered tribe. She is a much more fluent talker than the male, her lord and master, and her vocabulary discounts anything thus far discovered in this particular field of investigation. The cackle of the hen is used, for instance, for three distinct purposes, and she has as many distinctive notes. She uses in seeking the nest or when calling her mate one soft note; another, of triumphant rejoicing as she either flies to the nest or from it. Likewise, she has three songs of distinct types, the love song, a happy response to the eager courting of her mate; the song of indifference, when idly hunting for food, indicating no certain purpose in her movements; the lullaby song, a low, crooning, soothing note, hushing the young chickens to sleep.

"I have frequently experimented with the lullaby song by imitating the low, soothing notes, and little chickens held in the hands and thus sung to in the language they understand will quickly fall asleep. The mother hen has also various notes for warning her brood. She uses a harsh, sharp combination of cackle and cry to warn them of a snake or an unknown object on the ground, while to notify them that she considers certain food unfit for them she utilizes a variation of the slumber song. A certain sharp, prolonged note is used by the hen to keep strange chickens from her brood.

"How well the little fluffy mites understand the mother tongue may be seen in any poultry yard how twenty hens with as many broods, nearly all of the same age, will keep every member of their particular families in line. There is no mixing the babies in the chicken world. Every chicken knows its protector's call, and the mother hen knows the individual progeny for which she holds herself responsible.

"The quail, Mormon of the fowl family, is also the possessor of a vocabulary somewhat more extensive than the majority of his kind, but not so large as that of the domestic hen.

"Because of the habits of the bird and the inability to catch his natural moods in captivity, little progress has thus far been made in interpreting the sounds which comprise his language.

"In the near future we shall be able to group the language of the various members of the fowl family into a comprehensive whole and show how they have been talking among themselves for untold centuries and how the language of the birds is amply sufficient for their environments and needs."—Prof. N. R. Wood, National Museum, Washington.

A THIRD HAND.

Carry Pain Says That Is One of the Needs of Man.

When nature gave us two hands she gave us all that we wanted at the time, but we have moved on, and nature has remained stationary. We have the trolley car to take us down town. We carry with us a hat (which blows off when there is a slight breeze and is ruined by a shower of rain), an umbrella to protect the hat, and a small black bag containing papers. On our way back we have in addition in another bag a piece of fish which we have purchased in the market and are taking home to our residence. Laden with these impediments, we attempt to board a car in motion.

At first sight it would appear that one hand is necessary to catch on to the rail, another hand to hold the black bag, and another to hold the fish bag. But this is not so in practice. One hand can satisfactorily account for a black bag, an umbrella and a fish basket. The trouble begins when we try to hold on the hat with the same hand with which we are gripping on to the rail. And in the case of the two-handed man this happens every day. As at present constructed, we lose our hat or our balance, or both. The third hand would make all secure.

Go down town at mid-day and enter any of the popular restaurants, and you will be faced at once with the great luncheon difficulty. There is a long counter and a number of men seated at it on high stools. The counter itself is crowded and there are many waiting for their chance at it, and wasting valuable time. Now there is room and to spare, but not against the counter.

The third hand blots out all the difficulties of the rush luncheon at once. The third or middle hand, spread out flat, would hold the knife, and the left the fork, as now. The counter could be removed entirely, thus giving more space. Every man would be his own counter. When the human race first started with the original couple there was plenty of room and two hands sufficed, but in the crowded condition of the metropolitan luncheon the third hand, to hold the plate, has become a necessity. Having acquired the rush luncheon, we must inevitable acquire the third hand.

Pass from the business to the social function. Let us suppose that it is a reception after a wedding. The wedding presents are arranged round the room. There is an enormous crowd of smartly dressed people; there are two detectives, carefully disguised to look exactly like detectives; there are refreshments. In the middle of the room is a young man with a coffee ice in each hand making his way to two ladies in the corner. There is a crowd round him and no available place on which he can put down either of the ices; and at that moment it becomes an imperative necessity that he shall sneeze. Think what a third hand would mean to him at that moment.—Barry Pain in Pearson's.

QUEER WOUNDS.

Made by Spanish Bullets at the Battle of San Juan.

"My messmate, the Surgeon, told me of two queer wounds," said the returned Cuban campaigner, "and if I did not know him to be a truthful man who had seen the wounds with his own eyes, I would not believe the story. He said late in the afternoon of the day the hill was stormed a man came up to the hospital tent and said: 'Doctor, I am shot through the neck.' The doctor supposed a glancing shot had left its mark on the side of the neck, but he told the man to take off the bandage in which it was bound, thinking he would see if the wound was clean. To his utter astonishment he found the man had been shot, the bullet passing through the neck from side to side. He said he could hardly believe his eyes, and several other surgeons were called to look at the wound, but it was there without question, and the man alive and not bleeding to death. The wound was dressed and the man made to lie down. Next morning the wounded man asked leave to go back to the firing line, saying he 'felt fine and wanted another crack at the Dagoes.' He was kept in the tent another day and finally was allowed to join his company, and is, so far as I know, alive to-day. The surgeon told me a bullet could not pass through a man's neck in that way without killing him once in 10,000 times, and had he not seen the man he would hardly credit the story being true.

"The other wound was equally odd. A man was brought into the hospital who, while in a stooping position, had been shot in the back by a sharpshooter, the bullet entering the back between the shoulder blades and coming out into the man's mouth, knocking out two of his front teeth. The man carried in his hand the teeth and bullet when he arrived at the hospital. He did not die, strange to relate. The bullet had sufficient force to pass into the throat, up and out into the mouth and knock out the teeth and did not injure the throat badly. That would was a marvel."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lungs Doing the Duty of Ears.

The catfish uses his lungs as an organ of hearing. The needless lung becomes a closed sac filled with air and commonly known as the swim bladder. In the catfish, as in the suckers, clubs and most brook fishes, the air bladder is large and is connected by a slender tube, the remains of the trachea, to the oesophagus. At its front it fits closely to the vertebral column. The anterior vertebrae are much enlarged, twisted together, and through the passes a chain of bones which connect with the hidden cavity of the air. The air bladder therefore assists the ear of the catfish as the tympanum and its bones assist the ear of the higher animals. An ear of this sort can carry little range of variety in sound. It probably gives only the impression of jars or disturbances in the water. —Popular Science Monthly.

A large amount of the small-arms ammunition now being used by the Boers against the English troops is of British manufacture. As late as 1896 a large English cartridge firm, the President of which is Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary's brother—supplied the Boer Government with some millions of rounds of ammunition. This transaction was, of course, well known to the British at the time.

QUITE EASY TO DIE

LO PHYSICIANS SAY WHO OUGHT TO KNOW.

If a Sick Person Dreads Death He Is Not So Sick, After All—Interesting Facts About the King of Terrors and the Terror of Kings.

It is easy to die, the physicians say, dead easy, and it does not hurt. Nor is it a fearful thing for the man or the woman doing it. On the contrary, it is the most natural of all things except birth. Of the two episodes, birth and death, birth has all the pain, as those who are born declare by weeping. Those who die never weep. So the Persian proverb hath it: "You wept when you came into the world, while those about you laughed; so live that when you die you smile and those about you weep." The Persians were a great people in the days of this proverb, and, speaking generally, the world has lived up to the ancient injunction. It could not live in any other way.

Physicians, nurses in hospitals and clergymen are by more often than other folk when persons die, and they testify to the painlessness of death, and even to its restfulness. One physician of experience says that, excepting what newspapers call "casualties," death comes easily and without terror.

"I knew a man in a western town," he said, "who was haunted with the fear of death. He could not throw off the feeling of dread, do what he would. He became almost a monomaniac on the subject, and without apparent reason for he was strong and hearty, had a good wife a good appetite and a prosperous business. I knew him for years and until eighteen months ago he was all right except for this terror of death. Finally and most unexpectedly, he was taken ill and died. When he was first down he was in a fearful state of mind, but as he grew worse the terror left, and, when he knew there was practically no hope for him he was quiet enough, didn't worry, but put his affairs in order, said goodbye and went to sleep far more peacefully than he had done when he was well.

"A man is not exceedingly ill so long as he is afraid to die. It is when he comes to the 'don't care' stage that the end is near. The sicker he is the less he cares. When his desire to live weakens there is not much for the physician to do unless he can stimulate him to mental effort. The dying man is tired and would rest; it is more difficult to stimulate him mentally than it is to keep a sleepy child awake. Sometimes the shock of surprise will do it. I remember the case of a widow who had left to her the charge of a farm out in Michigan. She was a good business woman and did wonders with the land until it was one of the best pieces of property in the country. Then, having worked long and hard, she fell ill and her physician, giving up hope of her recovery, advised her to make her will. She was low and could only whisper when the lawyer came. He had great difficulty in catching her words, and had to keep his ear close to her lips to understand what she was talking about. She went over a list of trinkets and household belongings she wished relatives and friends to have for keepsakes, and then, after a long pause, which made the lawyer and doctor think the end had come, the articulated whisper began again. The widow was telling what she wished to have done with the farm. But you have only a life interest in the farm, said the lawyer. 'It does not belong to you to bequeath.'

" 'What!' said the woman on the edge of the grave, raising her head from the pillow, 'Do you mean to say this farm I've worked in for the last ten years and made the best one in all the country, ain't my own to do just what I like with?'

" 'Only yours to live on,' said the lawyer.

" 'Then I ain't going to die.'

"And she didn't. She lived nearly twenty years longer and made enough money to buy two more farms, which she took much satisfaction in declaring were her own to will as she would. If death is ever painful, it is rarely—I am convinced of that.

"Mr. Myers, the London essayist, tells of a clergyman whom he knew who died and came back to life again. This death was as real to the clergyman as anything in his life had been. He was climbing the Alps with a party of friends and guides, and feeling tired he laid down for a little rest. He fell asleep and soon was freezing. As he froze he felt himself leaving his body, pulling out from the feet first, and gradually drawing up into the head. Then he stepped out entirely, all but a thin thread. He could look down on his body and see distinctly the thread-like connection. He could also see what would have been impossible, had he stayed in the body, that is his friends and the guides going on up the mountain. They were hidden from view from the place where his body lay. He liked being out, and he watched his friends with interest. He chuckled to see his own guide stealing some of the lunch. After a little he saw the party turn round looking for him. Then some of them came back and found his body stiff. They were alarmed, and began rubbing him and giving to him stimulants. He did not like it, for he did not wish to go back into his body. But there was no help for it. His friends were so persistent in their efforts that he had to return. When he found himself back he awoke and told what he had seen. They were astonished, for he had seen everything just as it happened. He believed he had been dead for over an hour, and says what he saw proves this to himself."—New York Press.

A Four-Legged Criminal.

A mastiff was trained to assist thieves in Paris. It was in the habit of bounding against old gentlemen and knocking them over in the street. A "lady" and "gentleman"—owners of the dog—would then step forward to assist the unfortunate pedestrian to rise and while doing so would ease him of his watch and purse.

George (timidly)—"Miss Clara, I have—er—that is—"

Clara—"Well, George?"

George—"Do you—er—think your mamma would care to accept the position of mother-in-law to me?"

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Found the Ring.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vanness, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had "rough house" for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobbler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

ATTENTION! LADIES!

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All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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HAPPY FARMERS.

Claimed That They Are More Prosperous Than Ever.

According to the latest statistics, the farmer has good reason to spell Prosperity with a capital P in the closing days of this century. Never before has the agriculturist been so blessed. The "Agriculturist" estimates that the number of farms in the United States has increased about 400,00 during the decade 1890-1900. Farm real estate, which depreciated wofully during the hard times of 1892-95, is now estimated to be worth $1,220,000,000 more than it was ten years ago.

The total investment in American agriculture is now placed at $17,550,000,000, a gain of nearly ten per cent. over the comparatively high valuation of 1889. It is believed that 69 per cent. of these farms are now occupied by their owners, while the number of farms under mortgage is no greater than a decade ago. Mortgages now average only about 27 per cent. of the farms they are on, the rate of interest has declined and the great bulk of mortgages now in force were incurred to buy the farms or to improve them.

The produce of farms in the United States for last year was worth to the farmers $1,600,000,000 more than in the hard times six or eight years ago; live stock is worth $700,000,000 more, staple crops $400,000,000 more, and other crops $200,000,000 more. Horses are worth one-third more than they were four years ago, milch cows 45 per cent. more, and sheep are worth more than at any time for twenty years, the total value for the country being 140 per cent. more than in 1896.

Taken as a whole, American agriculture was never in a stronger position. In no other country on earth are farmers so wealthy.

FROM WESTERN WATERS.

New York's Fish Market Largely Supplied by the Lakes.

Most of the fish consumed in New York and its vicinity are of salt water varieties, and large numbers of them are shipped from here to a great number of interior points, says the New York Sun. Limited quantities of salt water fish and lobsters and soft shelled crabs go even to the Mississippi and beyond. But while the market here is mainly supplied with, and the demand is chiefly for, salt water fish, there is a market for black bass, trout and some other fish from local fresh waters and from the great lakes and western rivers.

The busiest season here in the trade in lake and other western fresh water fish is from March 1 to June 15, but these fish, from one source and another, either frozen or fresh, come the year round. This trade has increased greatly in recent years, and it is still increasing. Of the lake fish the largest quantity comes from Lake Erie. In winter many fish are shipped frozen, otherwise they come in refrigerator cars. At various points on the lakes there are refrigerating plants, where storage is afforded for the care and keeping of fish awaiting shipment. Such plants are not new there, but they are now more numerous than ever.

The lake fish that come here are lake herring, mainly from Lake Erie. In winter it is shipped frozen. Trout come from the upper lakes, from the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron and from Lake Erie. There are large sales here of German carp, taken from the western rivers. The carp can be had at all seasons.

Book Scorchers.

Those of our young readers who know how much wholesome fun and profit there may be in sensible bicycle riding, says the editor of St. Nicholas, are also aware that there is a class of riders known by the slang name "scorchers." Frank B. Stockton recently applied the word to those readers whose idea of literary accomplishment is to run through as many books as possible in as little time as may be, and to keep up this task as long as they can.

There is no truth in the report that the Sultan of Turkey or any other potentate has offered a purse of gold pieces and a priceless ruby ring to the boy or girl who shall read the most books in the shortest time, and with the least idea of what they contain. Neither has any university or other learned institution given notice that it will present to such misled young people the degree of B. S.—"Book Scorcher" The real B. S. degree is given for acquirements of a different sort, and means Bachelor of Science, as you know.

No Use For a Throne.

Napoleon Bonaparte is quoted in the April Centruy as saying to Dr. O'Meara at St. Helena:

"If I was in England now, and the French nation was to offer me the throne again, I would not accept of it, because if I was to do so I would be obliged to turn bourreau [executioner]. I would be obliged to cut off the heads of thousands to keep myself upon it, which would not be pleasing to me. Oceans of blood must be shed to keep me there. No; no; I have made enough of noise already in the world; perhaps more than any other man will make; perhaps too much. I am getting old, and only want retirement. What could I do in France? Alone, to set myself against all the powers of Europe. Madness!"

Ruskin's Comments on Victor Hugo.

"Did you ever read The Hunchback of Notre Dame? I believe it to be simply the most disgusting book ever written by man, and on the whole to have caused more brutality and evil than any other French writing with which I am acquainted. Belzac is sensual, but he is an artist of the highest touch, and a philosopher even in his sensuality. Eugene Sue paints virtue as well as vice. Dumas is absurd and useless, but interesting. Beranger blasphemous, but witty. George Sands immoral, but elegant. But for pure, dull, virtueless, stupid, deadly poison, read Victor Hugo."

In Japan handkerchiefs are made of paper, cords are twisted from it and imitations of cordova leather are skillfully contrived from it

Kabki is the latest English shade in fashionable stationery.

SINGLE MOTOR BICYCLES.

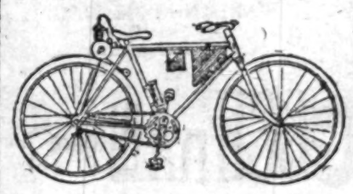
They Will Soon Come Into More General Use.

CYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE

Three Styles Have Been Made—A Combination of Automobile and Bicycle—The New Machine Weighs About Sixty Pounds.

The demand for a bicycle with a motive power has at last been met. It has the power and speed advantages of the big vehicle without its expense and trouble. It is economical and convenient; it can take advantage of the side paths where the roads are bad, the same as can an ordinary wheel; it can be kept at home handy for use at any time of day or night; it requires no stable and no coachman; its repairing expense is small; it offers a chance for exercise at pedalling as well as travel and fresh air. The disadvantages it has are those of not being as luxurious or stylish as a big four-wheeler and not being able to stand alone when a halt at a crossing is necessary.

The first single motor cycle to be made in New York was discovered a few days ago by a reporter of the Sun. It has been ridden 1,100 miles and was seen in motion. The bicycle is not one specially designed for the purpose. It is an ordinary road wheel weighing twenty-five pounds. The motor and engine weigh together, with the feed tank and auxiliary attachments, thirty-five pounds, making a total weight of sixty pounds. The motor is twelve inches in height, and



(The Motor Bicycle.)

develops one horse power. The engine and motor are set over the rear wheel, directly back of the saddle, by means of an extra pair of tubular stays that are clamped to the rear axle and run diagonally upward. The gasoline tank is a box that hangs on the inside of the frame from the top tube, directly back of the head.

Back of the tank is a compressed air reservoir, and behind this a primary coil which furnishes the ignition spark for exploding the gasoline. Neither of these appurtenances takes up enough room to interfere with the leg action. The gasoline tank holds three quarts, with which it is said seventy-five miles can be traveled and ten per cent. grades climbed. The wheel is fitted with ordinary sprockets and a chain, and the original impetus of the engine imparted from the pedals. The driving power of the engine is communicated to the rear wheel by means of a friction roller made of composition and grooved like a pulley wheel, the groove being broad enough to accommodate any tire. The transmission between the engine and the roller is by means of a short bicycle chain. The control of the flow of gasoline and of the sparker is in front, close to the handle bars. The entire attachment can be made and unmade with no other tool than a wrench.

As yet the makers of this motor do not supply riders. They simply furnish the motors to the trade at a price that would enable a retailer to fit out a rider for $100 or $125, exclusive of the bicycle. The wheel is fitted with a coaster brake, so that when it is chosen to let the motor do all the work the feet can remain on the pedals, where, in case of danger, they are ready to apply the brake, while the hand switches off the current.

There are two other motor cycles in use, one being made in San Diego, Cal., and the other at Columbus, O. In the latter case a bicycle dealer has made one with a gasoline engine of the two-cycle type. (The use of this expression seems to have been already adopted by motorists, four cycles being equivalent to the development of one horse power.) The bicycle is built with a wheel base four inches longer than the average, or about 48 inches from hub to hub of the wheels.

No one can guess whether these pioneer machines will sprinq into popularity and become the true progenitors of the permanent type, or whether they will disappear entirely in favor of something radically different. The certainty is that progress either way will be rapid, because of the experience with both bicycles and automobiles. The chief trouble in all cases seems to be how to locate the motor, the present day bicycle having so nearly reached the limit of compactness and distribution of weight that it is somewhat in the way anywhere it is placed.

One phase that motor cycling has at its inception is that it will pretty effectually bar out women. They must be willing to mount the diamond frame and have nerve enough to run the engine. The only hope of the gentler sex is in tandems, and even on them they will be required to be cool-headed, quick of eye and strong armed, for they will have to do the steering, while their escorts tend the engine. It will be something more than play to steer a tandem going at even twenty miles an hour, to say nothing of a thirty-mile clip.

A PLAGUE OF RATS.

Where Cats Are Unable to Keep the Rodents Within Bounds.

In Paris there are low streets near the river, where the inhabitants are afraid to allow their children to cross the garden or the courtyard after dark, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The central markets are infested to such an extent that rat hunting has been abandoned in despair. As soon as dark sets in armies of rats attack the reserve provisions, to which they have burrowed their way beneath the masonry.

A singular detail is that the cats, which are very numerous at the market, live on the best terms with the rats. They can be seen trotting about together. The city cat has lost its reputation in Paris. He or she still enjoys killing the mouse, but with other food to hand a rat has become rather large game from the feline point of view. For this reason the Budget Commission suppressed this year the credits for the cats kept in the store houses of the Ministry of War.

The cat as an official is now only to be found at the Ministry of Finance and the Council of State. No decision has yet been come to by the authorities as to how the rat plague is to be got rid of, though poisons with instantaneous effects, which have the additional advantage of mummifying the body, are favorably regarded. The system, however, has the disadvantage of making poison too readily obtainable.

Dr. Thiery mentions four terriers belonging to M. Girard, Chief of the Municipal Laboratory, which are excellent rat catchers. They have cleared the cellars of the Perfecture of Police from the vermin, and have strayed along the sewers as far as Bercy, two miles from home, killing large numbers of rats on the way. M. Girard's favorite terrier can break instantaneously the back of a rat weighing one and one-half pounds. On Acheres Plain rats estimated to be 10,000 in number have been seen at once on two acres of ground planted with beet root.

A NEW BRAKE.

It Strikes the Ground Instead of the Wagon Rim.

A novel idea in braking that is attracting a great deal of attention recently at least among inventors, is the application of the braking power in railway service to the rails, instead of to the wheels., and now an Ohio man has patented a scheme for applying the same principle to ordinary vehicles. In his arrangement the braking power, or friction, is applied directly to the ground, through the medium of a braking shoe, the under side of which is serrated, so as the

(Ground Brake.)

better to engage with the ground or pavement, as the case may be. It is claimed that when wheels are locked with the ordinary tire applied brake shoe they slide along the ground or rail, thereby wearing out the tire in spots, producing rapid deterioration, and, therefore, requiring repeated renewal. In the ground applied brake the braking shoe is the only part on which the wear and tear comes, aside from the roadway, but it is doubtful if the disadvantages of the device do not outweigh its slight advantages. In the design here shown it is thrown into and out of operation by a lever, which is maintained in an inoperative position by means of a spring. The instant the pressure on the handle is removed the drag springs back out of contact with the ground.

Continuous Warfare in Corsica.

No one knows when the first blood feud began in Corsica, or when the first brigand set up shop. Nor can any one tell when the last will put up his shutters. Even in the time of the Romans the inhabitants were too busy fighting one another to care whether a foreign garrison was left on the island or not. But not a day goes by without several lives being sacrificed in the cause of some vendetta, and as each life means the sacrifice in atonement for at least two more, there is to-day hardly one Corsican whose life is not wanted by a fellow countryman. —New York Telegram.

The Excavation of Ur.

An expedition is now being formed to excavate Ur, and it will be under the direction of Dr. E. J. Banks, who was recently United States consul at Bagdad. The work will be undertaken for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution. Ur is half way between the ruins of Babylon and the Persian Gulf, says the Outlook, and is six miles south of the River Euphrates.—Chicago Record.

Pa— My son we must never put off till to-morrow what we can do to-day.

Willie—Well, then, Pa, let's finish up that mince pie.—Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW BLOOD TONIC.

The great spring medicine that makes old people feel young, gives new blood, new life' strengthens the limbs, brightens the intellect, quickens the step, sharpens the appetite, removes all aches and pains in the back, joints or limbs. The great and wonderful Blood and Skin Clenser—Pleasant to take—small doses—but powerful and effective—Harmless—Only 50 cents and $1.—Prepared only by

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